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WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill Still in Suspense.

Constant Pressure for Repeal from Eager Office-Seekers.

Important Decision by Secretary Boutwell.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 21.

This has been the quietest day Washington has experienced for a month. There has been no turmoil of rumor in the atmosphere, and scarcely any of the Sunday caucusing of which Sundays are ordinarily so fruitful under other circumstances. On the contrary, there has been a degree of stagnation, the result, no doubt, of the *status quo* of the Senate and the President on the Tenure-of-Office act. Speculation has turned from the subject of the offices to the subject of the repeal of this law, and as the matter is in great doubt, speculation has abundant material. The pressure of the seekers for office has somewhat abated by the departure of many who have been in waiting for the past two weeks. Some have left because of the exhaustion of their patience and their money, some because they think they have fixed things so that they are certain of success when the time for action comes, and some with the intention of returning when the situation is relieved of its present embarrassments.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The prospect of the result of the vote on the Tenure-of-Office act to-morrow, provided a vote is reached, is still an open question. Nothing has happened since yesterday to change the situation materially. The conviction that the act will be repealed grows, however, every day, and the failure to take the vote yesterday increased the chances, so the friends of repeal think. On the other side, there is some talk that the speech of Senator THAYER yesterday damaged the repeal by its offensive allusions to the Democrats, and that the retort of Senator THURMAN indicated that the Democrats would not vote for repeal if it was simply intended to be used as a political power to turn out War Democrats and put in Republicans. The latest move in the matter is a caucus of the Republican Senators, which has been called to-night, for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the hope, it is said, of effecting a compromise on the proposition to suspend the law for four years. The attempt to settle this question in caucus failed once before, and ought to fail again. Suspension is bad enough at the best, without having it enforced on the Senate by possibly a minority vote of the whole body in caucus.

THE PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

Senators SCOTT and CAMERON and eleven members of the Pennsylvania Congress delegation called on the President, on Saturday, in reference to some of the appointments in that State. They announced that they had decided on Mr. HIESTAND, editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, as United States Marshal for the Eastern District, Mr. WORTHINGTON for Surveyor, and Mr. GOODRICH for Naval Officer, and that the appointments of these gentlemen to the positions indicated would be satisfactory to them and to the people generally. The President replied that their applications should be filed in the proper departments and that he would act on them when they came before him in their order.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

President GRANT did not go to the new Methodist Church this morning, but attended the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. SUNDERLAND is the pastor.

PRAYERS FOR CUBA.

In response to the request of the revolutionary President of Cuba, prayers were offered up in nearly all the churches in this city to-day, for the success of the Cuban cause.

CHURCH CONFIRMATIONS.

Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, administered the right of confirmation this evening, at the Church of the Incarnation, to a large number of children.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

A. M. CLAPP, Esq., of the Buffalo *Express*, who will to-morrow be elected public printer by the Senate, has gone home to transfer his newspaper interest to his son so that he may comply with the terms of the law creating the office, which provides that the person holding it shall not be interested directly or indirectly in the publication of any newspaper.

DEATH OF A CONSUL-GENERAL.

Colonel T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Boston, United States Consul-General at Florence, died very suddenly at Willard's Hotel in this city today. He had been here with Mrs. LAWRENCE some weeks, but had not been ill beyond a severe cold. An abcess had formed in the head pressing on the brain, which broke to-day, pushing one eye from the socket, rendering him insensible and causing speedy death. He was a man of many accomplishments, of much wealth and high social distinction, and had represented our Government at Florence for the past eight years.

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions:

The classification by race or blood of wool imported into this country, though known to be unequal in some cases, was nevertheless agreed to, under the belief that it was the only rule by which any system could be established securing uniformity. It excludes coarse wools of the race or blood embraced in the first and second classes, which are really fit for nothing but carpet purposes; while, on the other hand, wools fit for other purposes than carpets might be included in the third class; but as the percentage in either grade thus excluded or embraced is comparatively insignificant, no interest materially suffers by the practice. The Department's decision on Canada wool clippings, styled "peddlers' wool," and also that upon "Highland wool," were made with a full knowledge that in the one case ("peddlers' wool") the ruling of the Department would be prohibitory of the importation of the article, and that in the latter case ("Highland wool") the decision would unquestionable encourage the importation of a finer wool as carpet wool than is usually imported for carpets. If, therefore, the wool in question be of native East India unmixed blood, its proper classification is in class three; the quality of fineness, or the fact that it can be used in some of the coarser manufactures of wool, do not override the rule of classification by blood.

The tariff (section 23, article 2, March 6,) permits the free entry of "all articles the produce of American fisheries, that is, fisheries prosecuted under the American flag. A register is the highest evidence of nationality required by the law. Under it a vessel may engage in any trade not specially prohibited by law, and is entitled to every privilege enjoyed by any vessel of the United States not by law specially reserved. Fish caught by such a vessel are the produce of American fishery, unless the law otherwise provides. Registered vessels, prior to the act of 1793, being competent as well for foreign trade as for any other, were subjected to certain restrictions in entry and clearance not necessary where the trade was purely domestic. To remedy this, provision was made by the act of 1793 for documents of an inferior nature in lieu of a register, which should authorize vessels to engage only in the coasting trade or cod or whale fisheries, but should free them from the regulations governing entry and clearance, &c., of registered vessels. This freedom constitutes the "privileges" spoken of in the first section of the act of 1793.

There is no provision against the pursuit of the same trades by a registered vessel. On the contrary, there is, in the sixth and twentieth sections, a specific recognition of the right of such a vessel to engage in these trades, inserted to avoid as to them the effect of the prohibition. There can be, therefore, no reason why a registered vessel should be excluded from the fisheries, or why fish of any kind taken by them should be held dutiable on that account. Indeed, even if there were a prohibition against their engaging in this occupation, it seems to the Department that the specific penalty imposed by law for its violation must be the measure of punishment, and that the character of the fish, as having been taken by an American vessel, could not, with reference to this tariff provision disconnected with the prohibition, be taken away or ignored. But in this case it it should be held that a registered vessel is not competent to take herring, it may well be asked, is any American vessel authorized to take such fish? The act of 1793 authorizes licenses for whale and cod fishery, and by the fifth section of the act of 1793, no vessel licensed can engage in any trade, business, or employment, other than that for which she is specially licensed. (See Ware's Reports, p. 257.) Herring are nowhere mentioned. It is true that the act of April 4, 1840, makes registers lawful documents for whalers, and would seem to imply a doubt of their validity for that use, were it not evident from the phraseology of the act and of its title, that its purpose was to relieve certain embarrassments attending this peculiar trade under either kind of papers, and to confer upon vessels holding either the privileges and responsibilities of both. The department is also aware that Judge STORY, in United States *vs.* Rogers et al., (3d Sumner, 342,) held that an indictment would not lie under the act of 1835 for mutiny on board a vessel engaged in the whale fishery, prior to the act of 1840, under a register, on the ground that the vessel was not, for the purposes of that act, an American vessel; but that act being highly penal in its nature, the distinction between that case and the present is clear and radical. It remains to be considered whether the fact of foreign salt purchased abroad having been used in curing affects the conclusion. This the Department has already in other cases decided in the negative. Salt, like other merchandise purchased by an American vessel abroad, becomes dutiable only on arrival in the United States; if it be consumed on board the vessel no claim for duties can be sustained. Such are the circumstances of this case; the salt had been consumed in curing fish—a legitimate use. The fish being of American catch, are free, equally whether fresh or salt, provided in the condition in which they come they are wholly of American production; that is, not only caught, but cured also under the American flag. During the existence of the bounty system, bounty was forfeited by curing with foreign salt not duty paid; but the Department is not aware that duties have been imposed under such circumstances on the fish or the salt used. It is proper to add that the contemporaneous interpretation by the Department of the act of 1793 was uniformly and, in some instances, unequivocally in support of the position herein taken respecting the right of a registered vessel to engage in the fisheries. Duty exacted in the case of the herring in controversy will be refunded.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The disposition of the members of the House generally is to adjourn the session of Congress a week hence. The Senators are not so anxious for its termination.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY.

The colored people of the District of Columbia are making arrangements to celebrate on an extensive scale the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in this District.

A NEGRO NEWSPAPER.

George T. Downing, Frederick Douglass, William J. Wilson, Collin Cruso, F. G. Barbadoes, A. T. Augusta, L. H. Douglass, G. K. Hill and J. F. Cook, colored, have issued proposals for the publication of "a first-class weekly journal in the City of Washington, in the interest of the colored people of America, not as a separate class, but as a part of the whole people, having a common interest in the public welfare, entitled to equal rights, owing equal allegiance, subject to equal burdens and claiming equal opportunities."

ANOTHER COLORED CANDIDATE.

Mr. BASSETT, (colored,) of Philadelphia, has a competitor for the mission to Hayti in the person of Mr. DUMAS, (colored,) of New-Orleans. The latter is, like the former, represented to be a good scholar, with the advantage of being acquainted with the Spanish language. Both of them are strongly recommended.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Debate—Probable Result—Vote Very Close—The President's Position—Secretary Fish—Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Wells.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

The debate on the Tenure-of-Office act in the Senate, now going on for a week, is still going on as I write. A careful canvass of the Senate, just made, shows that the majority against repeal will be two in a full vote, leaving out the paired Senators. There is a possibility, however, that repeal may carry by the absence of some Senators who have not the courage to vote for it, and yet would like to see the law put out of the way, and the President relieved from all embarrassment. If a suspension is carried it goes to the House, which body will nonconcur and insist on repeal; then when it comes back to the Senate repeal will be the strongest, and two or three Senators—enough to change the result—have declared privately that in that case they will vote to recede from the Senate amendment, and concur with the House. But, as above indicated, it is quite possible that repeal may be carried to-night if a vote is reached; not because a majority of the Senate favor it—for in a full vote on the square question of repeal there is two or three majority against it—but because certain Senators would like to see it repealed, or rather would like to see General GRANT gratified, but don't want to go on the record against the law.

The President has taken a very decided position on this subject, and has maintained it throughout, in all the conferences which Senators and others have had with him, with entire courtesy, but with frankness and characteristic determination. He freely admits that Senators may vote to perpetuate the law, without indicating thereby any want of confidence in him, but he insists that the *effect* of a refusal to repeal the law is to embarrass him and his administration to such a degree that it will virtually stand on the same footing in the public estimation, and in its ability to accomplish public reforms, with that of ANDREW JOHNSON. He holds, and in this position the Cabinet sustains him, that the principle of the law is as vital during the sitting of Congress as at any other time; and that no removal ought to be made during the sessions except for the same causes that warrant them during recess.

In any other view the law is certainly and only a reflection upon the integrity of the President, and a means of preventing him from doing what the Senate construes as mischief, unless done with its permission.

The office pressure has somewhat abated, owing, in a great measure, to this delay of the Senate in acting on this question. The Departments and the President's house have been thronged all the week, but Saturday night finds the lists somewhat smaller than at the beginning of the week. Other causes are, doubtless, that many have learned that the principle of rotation will not be practiced; that living at Washington hotels is expensive, and that congressional influence has very little potency with the new President, unless it is accompanied with solid worth and real merit. Many are beginning to see what the TIMES told them months ago, that party service alone is the least of all considerations.

The President maintains himself under all the pressure, physical, mental and political, with his customary reserve, amiability and patience, though his patience has been severely taxed by many people, who, after being granted interviews, never know when to end them. This compels him to draw the lines closely, and to notify some people that their stories must be shorter or they can't be listened to at all. He enjoys a joke or a story much better than most people suppose, and can tell a story with point and effect. His illustrations are always apt and in good taste. He made a sharp comment on Alaska this morning, while the Committee on Territories were paying their respects to him. He said he saw by the papers that war had broken out in that Territory between the Indians and the troops. If that proved to be so, he said he thought the best way to end it would be to withdraw the troops, and there being nothing else there for the Indians to fight, the war must necessarily stop.

Secretary FISH takes gracefully and kindly to his new duties. His geniality of temper and affability impress all callers very favorably. He has a keen appreciation of the character of most of the business at the State Department, and in conversation with some gentlemen at his room last evening, commented on it in a very pleasant vein of sarcasm. He said his three days' service had given him both pain and pleasure. He was pained to learn the great number of his fellow-citizens were in such a bad state of health that a residence abroad was absolutely necessary for their recovery. But he was pleased to learn, at the same time, of the very great number of his patriotic fellow-citizens who are willing to serve the Government on exceedingly small pay.

Secretary BOUTWELL and Special Commissioner WELLS start out at the outset with entire harmony of feeling, and the Secretary will give the Commissioner his cordial support in the prosecution of his investigations, and will also give his earnest consideration to their results and suggestions. The Commissioner's reply to KELLEY's criticisms on his report will appear in about a week, and from the large amount of new evidence which it embodies, respecting the present condition of labor and prices, will command very general interest and attention. It is safe to say, furthermore, that Mr. KELLEY and his backers will roost considerably lower after its publication than they are disposed to do at present. It is interesting to note, in all this controversy between Commissioner WELLS and the High Tariff ring, how nearly all the replies to the Commissioner have degenerated into low personalities—a very sure sign that the Chinese party feel not only that they have been worsted in the argument, but that their cause is weak. That model of candor and courtesy, the venerable HENRY C. CAREY, has also been unable to conclude his long series of letters without resorting to the same weapons; and in his last two epistles intimates very strongly, if he does not directly charge, that the report of Commissioner WELLS was made under the influence of money distributed by British capitalists. Such a story as this may be believed in Pennsylvania, where it is understood that the population experience the same emotions over one of Mr. CAREY's long dissertations that the animals in the ark did when they found it was going to float, but it will not pass current elsewhere; and the Pennsylvania people will ultimately find out by experience that Mr. CAREY is very much like one of the African fetiches, an object of awe and mystery, so long as it is not subjected to fearless examination, but only mud and musty feathers before the scientific iconoclast. Mr. CAREY having placed himself outside the proprieties of dignified controversy, cannot, of course, expect a gentleman like Mr. WELLS to reply to him.

CYMON.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool March 10, and Queenstown March 11, reached this port yesterday with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Union*.

The Fenian Captain MACKAY did not arrive at Cork on March 7, as was expected, to the great annoyance of his friends in that city. A correspondent writes that the streets were perambulated all day on Sunday by disorderly mobs, headed by the loudest and most untuneful of bands, playing all sorts of popular airs. At 3 o'clock Mrs. MACKAY drove to the railway station to meet her husband; and as he did not come, the lady was accepted as the heroine of the day, and the popular enthusiasm exhausted itself in noisy demonstrations about her carriage. Numbers of people remained in the streets till 3 o'clock on the following morning, on the chance that the Fenian leader might come in by train at that hour.

The death is announced from Paris of HECTOR BERLIOZ, the celebrated French composer. He was born in 1803, and was intended for the medical profession, but threw up his studies in order that he might devote himself to music. His compositions are numerous, but critical opinion differs widely as to their merit. PAGANINI thought him equal to BEETHOVEN, and on one occasion made him a present of 20,000 francs. M. BERLIOZ was the author of several works relating to his art, and contributed musical criticisms for many years to the *Débats* newspaper.

On March 8 judgment was pronounced on the prisoners concerned in the case of wholesale infanticide at Montauban. Two women were sentenced to the galleys—DELPECH, the chief culprit, for life, and COYNE for ten years. The other sentences were: BARRIERE, two years; VERU, four; PAULINE, three; EULALIE, two, and PLANTADE, one year's imprisonment. The woman BOYER was acquitted.

M. HIPPOLYTE FANCHE, a distinguished Orientalist, is dead. His knowledge of Sanscrit and Hindoo literature was very extensive.

The Pope had commenced his Lent receptions at the Vatican. Three hundred Catholics of various nations congregated in the great Consistorial Hall recently, and presented an address, which was read by Count LEO THUN, kneeling before the Pope's throne. His Holiness replied in terms of benevolence and hope, which excited the acclamations of the crowd, and afforded an opportunity for the enthusiastic protestations of Don ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA, a Portuguese gentleman attached to the Embassy, who distinguished himself by the energy of his expressions.

The *Patrie* announces a marked increase of friendly relations between Austria and Italy, and adds: "The two Governments see the necessity of inaugurating a new policy in view of the changes which have occurred in Europe. An alliance between the Cabinets of Florence and Vienna is in accordance with the mutual interests of the two countries."

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Baronet, was returning from Italy to England. He was detained at Pisa a few weeks by illness, when he was attended by Dr. CANHAM. The worthy Baronet, who is now nearly 90 years of age, had fortunately recovered, and had passed through Nice on the journey home. He was expected in England on or after the 15th of this month.

A telegram from Munich stated that King LOUIS II. of Bavaria had been for some days confined to his bed by violent neuralgic pains in the right leg, at the same spot in which he suffered last year from a severe sprain.

The Servian Ministerial paper *Union*, of March 8, publishes an article pointing out that the Porte has no right to conclude commercial treaties with other countries, the provisions of which are binding on Servia, and further says that Servia will no longer submit to such a policy of monopoly of a foreign power, but will of her own accord negotiate and conclude treaties with foreign States.

The financial statement of the India Government was delivered at Calcutta on March 7. A deficit is shown in the complete accounts for 1867-8 of £1,610,517, and in the estimates for 1868-9 of £2,801,244. For 1869-70 there is an estimated surplus of £52,650. An income tax of one per cent. is proposed. The loans to be negotiated amount to £5,000,000.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Labors of Parliament—Mr. Gladstone's Triumph—Mr. Disraeli's Position—The New Ministry—The Criminal Classes—New Bankruptcy Law—Economy in the Administration—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, March 7, 1869.

The statement which I sent to you on the morning after Mr. GLADSTONE's speech was delivered, has been fully verified by subsequent events. Mr. GLADSTONE has gained an immense advantage by the masterly manner in which he has grappled with the task of abolishing the Irish Church as a State institution, and everybody feels that his plan is fully equal to the difficulties it is intended to meet. In offering it a formal opposition Mr. DISRAELI merely consents to become the leader of a forlorn hope. It is part of the suit and service he is obliged to render an unthankful party. When Mr. GLADSTONE's scheme was fully explained to the public, all intelligent men must have felt that it was destined to carry the day. Depend upon it Mr. DISRAELI is not more foolish than the majority of mankind. He listened to Mr. GLADSTONE's statement, and he must have felt that his last hope of building a strong opposition on the dimensions of his antagonist's was gone. But a meeting of Conservatives was held a few days ago at Lord DERBY's house, to consider what had best be done. Mr. DISRAELI, I have been told, would give no advice whatever, He let the meeting understand that they had assembled to express their own opinions, not to hear his. Mr. HARDY and others strongly advised a resolute stand against the Ministerial policy, and this proposition was carried by acclamation. Mr. DISRAELI then understood to lead his followers to defeat, and so the meeting broke up.

What dreary work all this must be for a man of Mr. DISRAELI's genius! He knows perfectly well that when the people of this country have declared themselves decidedly in favor of any measure, it is worse than useless for any public man to oppose their wishes. The Irish Church is doomed, and he would probably be heartily glad to see it out of the way once for all. Until that question is struck out of the Parliamentary programme the Conservatives are bound hand and foot. But Mr. DISRAELI is compelled to make a speech dead against the tendency of popular opinion, and in opposition to the inevitable cast of events. We can imagine the kind of speech it will be—full of wit and sarcasms, breathing no word of doubt or despondency—a courageous, vivid and sparkling speech, worthy of a better fate than that of being offered in a "lost cause." The House will crowd down to hear it, and will applaud it heartily, and the members will quietly go into a lobby and vote against the speaker. All this Mr. DISRAELI knows beforehand. But is this the first time he has led an ineffectual sally right up to the enemy's works, and under the fire of all his guns? No, not by many, and although the man may feel the yoke gall him at times, we may be quite sure that he will exhibit to the world no sign of flinching.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. GLADSTONE's position was never stronger than it is at this moment. Some men placed as he now is would tremble lest fortune had done all that she meant to do, and that the fates had darker destinies in store. He has realized every ambition, and his genius has turned what seemed to be a stumbling block in his path into a stepping-stone toward further successes. It is a just criticism on his great speech to say that it has served to recall to the people the gifts which have made him famous. For two or three years past Mr. GLADSTONE has rarely risen above the level of commonplace in his speeches. His empty glibness has almost driven his admirers wild. His election speeches were among the worst addresses ever delivered by an eminent man—mere pourings out of words, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. All at once he makes a grand speech, in which a complex plan is made so simple that a little child might understand it. Very likely Mr. GLADSTONE's colleagues assisted him to invent or arrange the details of his policy. Mr. LOWE's ingenuity may have been of no slight service to the Prime Minister. But the exposition at least was Mr. GLADSTONE's own, and it has made his fame brighter than it has ever been before. His Ministry, too, seem to be working better together. Every night the principal members may be seen on the front bench almost to the right hand of the Speaker. They are, taken altogether, a *clever*-looking set of men. Mr. BRIGHT's white hair and whiskers mark him out as apparently the elder of the group, but in reality he is two years younger than Mr. GLADSTONE, whose thin gray hair—the Premier is nearly bald now—slightly disguises his age. Next to Mr. BRIGHT may usually be seen the slender form of Mr. CARDWELL, one of PEEL's lieutenants, and close beside him is a bluff-looking little man, with long beard, and evidently much the junior of his colleagues. This is Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, who has had the luck to become Cabinet Minister at the age of 41. The red face and perfectly white eyebrows and hair of Mr. LOWE mark him out from all his colleagues. He ordinarily sits next to Mr. GLADSTONE, who frequently turns to consult him. Mr. LOWE has made Mr. GLADSTONE smart before now—hence, perhaps, the Premier's respect for his opinions. A plain-looking country gentleman is Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, and his companion, with a Jewish cast of face, is Mr. GOSCHEN, President of the Poor Law Board. Almost all these Ministers are good speakers, except Mr. GOSCHEN, who is heavy and dull, and Mr. CARDWELL, who is drawling and affected. Some of the Under-Secretaries are able men, but their Parliamentary manner would never lead a stranger to think them so. Thus Mr. GRANT DUFF, whose annual reviews of foreign affairs have made him a "man of mark," addresses the House in a high, shrill tone, with the true cockney drawl and general abolition of "r's." *Year* he calls "yeaw," and *rule* becomes "wule." But of all the awe-inspiring displays yet heard in the present House the maiden-speech of Mr. VERNON HARCOURT ("Historicus") was the most memorable. Mr. HARCOURT is well known in town by a name which cannot be used without blasphemy, but which is considered to describe inadequately the ineffable superiority of his mien and conversation. Mr. HARCOURT was not troubled with nervousness on rising to address the House of Commons for the first time. I heard his speech, and it sounded as if great Jove himself had condescended to come down to enlighten foolish men with his wisdom. The House listened, but a few more speeches in that manner would be fatal to any beginner in political life. There is one thing the House of Commons never will stand, and that is arrogance. Any man who presumes to lecture it, or puts on grand airs, soon finds out that he has made an irretrievable mistake. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT is understood to have devoted himself specially to the annihilation of Mr. DISRAELI. Perhaps one of these days Mr. DISRAELI will have a few remarks to make on "Historicus," and then there will be another nickname stamped ineffaceably upon people's minds.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The problem which I see Recorder HACKETT is trying to deal with in New-York is also engaging attention on our side the water. Which is the best way to deal with criminals in order to check and discourage crime? We in this country have tried various expedients, and none of them have turned out very well. The streets are overrun with thieves, and burglaries are as common as the return of night after day. Something else must be done, and the Government have decided on a measure which, it is hoped, will strike terror into the minds of the dishonest classes. That it will have this effect I have very little doubt, but as it stands it is a harsh and cruel measure, and it would infallibly be turned into an instrument of grievous oppression before it had been in working a twelvemonth. Most people have sympathized with the sorrows of *Bob Brierly* in TOM TAYLOR's play, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." The case there depicted would be of frequent occurrence among us under this new bill for the repression of crime. Persons against whom *two* convictions can be proved are virtually shut out from all hope of amending their character and so regaining an honest livelihood. The Police can drag them into a felon's dock at any moment *on mere suspicion*, and if they cannot prove that they are living by honest labor the Magistrate may commit them to prison. This surveillance is to be maintained for seven years after the date of the second conviction. There is to be no *habeas corpus* act for the wretched man or woman who has succumbed twice to temptation. The Police can pursue any man against whom they happen to have a grudge, and his escape would be impossible. The offender who repented would be punished for the sins of the unrepentant. There is also a provision in the bill which gives the Magistrate the power to imprison any person "found lurking." This clause is open to terrible abuse. Your correspondent might often have been "found lurking" ere now, but he will lurk no more lest evil befall him. I advise all intending visitors to this country not to be found lurking about the streets should this bill pass. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY has already mentioned some of the objections which may fairly be brought forward. "A man watched at every step and moment of his existence, and becoming more notorious by the action of the Police, will find the door of ordinary employment shut against him, and will be driven to the choice between violence and starvation." It is a dangerous thing to render the power of the Police over the criminal classes practically unlimited.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Another measure brought forward by the Government during the past week will probably be received with greater approbation, except by tradesmen and others who get into debt with the express purpose of passing through the Bankruptcy Court afterward. There are many men in London who run over head and ears in debt, knowing well that whenever they are inconveniently pressed for payment they have merely to file a petition and obtain protection, and after a little time walk out of Court scot-free. The new law will cause a panic among these adventurers. Under it no debtor will have the power to declare himself a bankrupt; the creditors alone can do that. If they obtain an adjudication in bankruptcy against the debtor, they will be able to elect a trustee, and hand the bankrupt's property over to this trustee for management. Another new provision is that property acquired after bankruptcy shall be held liable to claims upon the former estate for a period of six years, unless the bankrupt had paid a dividend of ten shillings in the pound. So that, if Messrs. Brown & Tompkins, linen drapers, found it convenient to pass through the Bankruptcy Court, they would be unable to carry on a large business again for six years afterward, unless they paid one-half at least of their old debts. If they went into business and earned nothing, of course nothing could be exacted from them—*ex nihilo nihil fit* being still true, notwithstanding the new law. So far the changes are all in favor of the creditor.

But now comes the reform, which is so much to the advantage of the debtor that I doubt whether the commercial classes will thank the Attorney-General for his bill saddled with this condition. Hitherto imprisonment for debt has been lawful in this country. By the new measure it will be abolished, except for small debts recoverable in county courts. Thus Captain Spendthrift may walk down Pall Mall undisturbed by the fear of a bailiff tapping him on the shoulder, and walking him off to Mr. Sloman's sponging-house. This is an immense "pull" for the Captain. Many a man will return to London without fear when the new bill has become law. Whitecross-street will be no longer a matter of terror. But, of course, the creditor can sue out an adjudication in bankruptcy against his debtor, and that would be inconvenient to Captain Spendthrift, or to any other man who values his social connections.

Here, then, are too important measures brought in in a single week by the Government, to say nothing of the Irish Church bill. Those who did *not* believe in Mr. GLADSTONE, as well as those who did, are ready to admit that he is beginning his work in a large and statesmanlike spirit, and that he is not unmindful of the generous—the almost unprecedented—confidence placed in him by the nation.

ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

It must be added that substantial measures of economy have already been carried out. The army and navy estimates have been considerably cut down—and yet even now the army alone costs us fourteen and a quarter millions sterling. Should we be in much danger if this amount were still further reduced? No doubt many an officer would tell us that the whole country must inevitably "go to the dogs" the moment you touch the service. But an interested class are apt to take an interested view. Then, too, many clerks and others would have to be sent adrift. It is a hard necessity, but already hundreds of workingmen have been discharged from the dock-yards, and they have to bear the loss of their employment as well as they can. Great retrenchment carries with it many hardships to individuals, and the working classes are sometimes the first to suffer. We are beginning to experience this once more. If you cut down expenditure you lower taxation, but you also send numbers of men upon the labor market. The old town of Woolwich has been nearly ruined by the partial closing of the dock-yard. Many a hard-working man has found himself reduced to want. But the Government does not pretend to fix the price of labor, or regulate the supply, or to find work for the unemployed. Economy is demanded by the general voice of the nation, and the Government must comply with it, no matter who may be losers.

THE LATE SIR EMERSON TENNENT.

The news of the death of Sir EMERSON TENNENT will be received with great regret by many who knew him in the United States. He was a man of great and varied abilities, and was much liked by a large circle of American friends. He had been one of Mr. PEABODY's trustees ever since the formation of the great fund for the poor of London. He fell down dead on Saturday afternoon, having been the moment before in apparent good health. The papers give no particulars of the melancholy event. I am told that he was to have had a large dinner party at his house the same night, and was engaged in looking for a lodging for one of his friends who was expected from the country. He fell dead in the lodging-house, and no one knew him. There was no card or letter in his pocket, and it was only ascertained that he was Sir EMERSON TENNENT by his hat being taken to the makers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among other items of news which may not be known to all your readers, the following may be briefly mentioned: Mr. MILLAIS, the artist, has recovered from his recent illness, but it is feared that there will be no picture by him in the Royal Academy this year. Mrs. JOHN WOOD, well known in connection with the Olympic Theatre, New-York, has become lessee of the St. James Theatre here, and is said to have resolved upon displaying great enterprise in the management. Mr. BOUCICAULT has taken the Queen's Theatre, which thus far has not been so successful as was anticipated when it was built. Perhaps Mr. BOUCICAULT may do better. Mr. ROBERTSON, the author of *School*, and other comedies, has another new play in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre, entitled *Dreams*. The same writer is said to be engaged in the preparation of a comedy for the Queen's. It is not the fault of managers if Mr. ROBERTSON does not make a fortune—and yet I remember the time when not a manager in London would look at Mr. ROBERTSON's MSS. He has gone through the furnace of adversity, and well deserves his present success, no matter what his detractors may say. L.

ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

The Ex-Queen's Last Days in her Kingdom—An Interesting Narrative.

In the Madrid *Epoca* of March 5, inserted (says the newspaper,) because "impartiality and justice are our duty and our strength," and because the correspondent who forwards it is "a person immediately attached to Queen ISABEL in the days which preceded and followed the revolution of September;" probably, therefore, one of these three—Archbishop CLARET, the King Consort, or MARFORI himself. It is too long for our columns, but the burden may be very briefly stated as follows:

1. All the Queen's Ministers, and all her servants, indeed, kept her in ignorance at St. Sebastian of what was doing at Madrid, at Cadiz, and everywhere else, not sending her any telegrams, at least not *in tempore utili*, or intercepting and withholding such as were occasionally sent, not communicating with one another, &c.

"The interdiction," says The *France*, "which has hitherto prevented the publication and the sale of the Duke D'AUMALE's work, entitled *L'Histoire de la Maison de Condé*, has now been taken off."

cept to her prejudice—in short, betraying her cause, from first to last, and consulting each his own dirty advantage, instead of his most ordinary and obvious duty. 2. Her Majesty was most ready to go to buffets with the malcontents; wanted to return to Madrid for that purpose; wanted to send her husband in her stead to take the command of her troops, (whether or not with his concurrence is not said;) wanted the two CONCHAS to do the work for both; but was kept in the dark, or dissuaded, until action became impossible, and until she ascertained that her own life would be assuredly sacrificed to assassins were she to persevere. 3. It was the urgent advice of the active financier, SALAMANCA—who offered, if it were once accepted, to pummel (*a puñetazos*) PRIM and SERRANO into obedience; of GONZALES BRAVO, of the CONCHAS, and, it seems, of all about her, from the first moment of the insurrection, that she should abdicate in favor of her son, the so-called Prince of the Asturias; but then they were all traitors; and, besides, the maternal instinct prevented her separating his cause from her own, and so she refused the only condition upon which, according to those advisers, the dynasty might have been saved. 4. In her flight over the Bidassoa, not one of them did her the poor honor of his company. The only member of the local "Deputation" (or Council) of Guipuzcoa who escorted her flight was AGUIRRE, and he was "of Republican opinions." What follows is curious.

Her first and last source of information about the revolution was "the Emperor NAPOLEON" himself. Days before the *pronunciamiento* of the fleet, and the return of the exiled Generals from the Canary Isles, the ruler of France was in possession of information, how acquired we are left to guess, which moved him to dissuade her from paying, just at that time, her proffered visit to Biarritz. "On the 16th of September the Conde DE EZPELETA returned to St. Sebastian from Biarritz, with the reply." That letter contained "one notable and significant phrase, viz., that Her Majesty alone could properly decide whether, in the actual posture of Spanish politics, it was prudent or imprudent for the Royal family to quit the Spanish territory. In fact, at Biarritz," adds the correspondent of the *Epoca*, "they were in possession of intelligence anticipated and knew of what was going to happen at Cadiz, and of what had just happened at Ceuta." As in the beginning so also at the end; it was from Biarritz that DONA ISABEL derived all her information of what had happened, was happening, or going to happen. "From the sad day on which the Queen set her foot upon foreign soil, no other news reached her from Spain than what was communicated by the Emperor NAPOLEON, until the reception of the correspondences and apologies of the Generals GASSET, REINA, PEZUELA, and the fugitive Governors of the provinces adhering to the movement of Madrid." Is this too an accusation? or in what light does her Majesty wish to present the conduct of her late ally and present host?

PRESIDENT GRANT.

French Comments Upon His Recent Inaugural.

From le Constitutionnel, March 8.

The language employed indicates an honest, firm and enlightened mind. We recognise in it the accents of a man penetrated with a feeling of his duties, and of the responsibility accompanying the high functions to which he has been raised by the popular suffrage. That honor, as he said, he had not solicited; it had been conferred on him by the spontaneous vote of the majority of electors in the United States. He has promised to insure a strict execution of the laws, even those on which he should have felt bound to set his veto, but which have nevertheless received the definitive consecration of the Congress. "I shall have a policy to recommend," said he, "but none to enforce against the will of the country." And he added these words, not devoid of a certain depth:—"I know no method so effectual to ensure the repeal of obnoxious laws as their stringent execution." The whole first portion of the address is a sort of *implied condemnation of the conduct of his predecessor, Mr. Johnson;* who could not be convicted of having acted contrary to the laws, but who had perhaps shown less adroitness than courage in his efforts to make his personal views prevail against the resistance of Congress. In the second portion of his speech, General GRANT insisted strongly, as will be seen on the obligations contracted by the United States with their creditors, and on the honest execution of their engagements for the payment of the public debt. Nevertheless, the phrase, "Prostrate commerce must be rebuilt and industry encouraged," *may give reason to fear lest the new President may be a partisan of the system of prohibitions and high tariffs*, which mode is assuredly not the best for encouraging trade. As to what concerns the foreign policy of the States, the General has made declarations which cannot but be applauded. They are summed up in the words, "I would respect the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for our own." Such, in fact, is the maxim which *nations ought to observe in their reciprocal intercourse.*

From Le Siècle, March 8.

The language of the General is not addressed solely to the American people, as it goes much further, crossing the Atlantic, becoming for those of us who have not lost our memories the object of very painful comparisons. The principal question touched on by the new President is that of the public debt. In the United States people do not think, as in France, that indefinite burdens can be cast on the future, and that the grandeur of nations is in direct ratio to the magnitude of their budgets. "A great debt has been contracted," said the General, "it must be liquidated." And he added that, "to protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold." In order to arrive at this gigantic reimbursement of a sum which, on the 1st inst., was not less than $2,569,000,000, Mr. GRANT asks for no exceptional measures; he thinks that a strict economy and a careful collection of the revenues of the Republic would suffice. *This is the way finances are administered in a free country.*

JAPAN.

Details of the Reception of the French Minister by the Mikado.

From le Journal Officiel, March 7.

The ceremony took place on the 4th January last; the Envoy left the Legation at 11 in the morning, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval division in the Chinese and Japanese waters, the First Secretary and other members of the French mission, and the Captains of the *Dupleix*, *Flamme* and *Minève*. The cortége was preceded by a company of Japanese infantry, some officers on horseback and a detachment of troops landed from the French vessels, a similar force closing the rear, and native cavalry riding on each side. The Minister was received at the entrance to the Palace by the Vice-Governor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who conducted him and suite to the Sovereign. The Mikado, who wore a white silk robe and wide scarlet trowsers, was seated on a throne raised on a dais, beneath a canopy; at his feet were kneeling two of his nearest relatives, and close to the throne were standing the Princes of Awa, Tosa and Bizen, while the Vice-Governors and other great functionaries were ranged around. On the arrival of the French Minister, the Mikado rose and remained standing while M. OUTREY read an address, which was at once translated into Japanese. His Majesty then took from the French representative's hands the Emperor's letter accrediting him to the Court of Japan, and replied in these terms:

"We, the Mikado, offer up our prayers for the preservation of your Sovereign's health and for closer relations between the two Empires. We trust that they may be united by close and durable ties. Believe in the sentiments of cordial friendship with which we are

MAGAZINES.

—The *Galaxy* for April is a number of great variety and interest—points which the publishers have secured, in spite of their three serial stories, by adding another stout supplement of sixteen extra pages. Of course, the central attraction of the number is CHARLES READE's new story, "Put Yourself in his Place," of which two more chapters are given, and which already displays the novelist's brilliancy and masterly dramatic power. Mrs. EDWARDS' "Susan Fielding,"—a marked contrast in the charm of its measured and easy flow, to READE's rapidity and rigor—is continued in another installment. Mrs. AUSTIN's "Cipher," by far the best as well as the most ambitious of this writer's productions, is finished. Mr. Justice MCCARTHY, one of the very best of the magazine essayists, contributes some very interesting reminiscences of "The Exile-World of London." Mr. C. W. ELLIOTT continues his entertaining sketches of "Our Great Farmers" by something about the "Milk-Makers." Judge E. D. SMITH warns us of the "Great Danger of the Republic," which he conceives to be centralization or the centripetal power—though, the last we knew of it, the great danger was the centrifugal. Dr. DRAPER contributes another of his valuable social essays, this one of "Animal Food." There are two good completed love stories, "Pyramus and Thisbe," by HENRY JAMES, Jr., and "My Music Teacher," by E. W. THOMPSON, and three good short poems, "The Guest," "A Sister of Mercy," and "The Singer's Alms," the last specially musical. "To Marry or Not to Marry" is a striking social essay; there is an article on "The Astor Library" by Mr. NORTON, and in the *Galaxy* Miscellany is an interesting account of "Velocipedes" by Mr. H. J. WINSER. The Drift-Wood, Literature and Art, and Nebulæ maintain their high standard of excellence. Altogether, the number is very entertaining.

—*Putnam's* green maize cover comes with a refreshing suggestion of Spring, and the contents within are also well infused with life and the spirit of growth. The tales vary in quality. "A Stranded Ship" is strong and graphic; "To-Day; a Romance," is continued in three chapters; "My Man Antony" shows that the humors and adventures of the war are not yet exhausted. "Incidents in the Spanish Struggle," and "The Eastern Question," give a glance at European affairs. "A Political Romance" tells incidents that few know concerning the early struggles and achievements of ANDREW JOHNSON and "Parson" BROWNLOW in Tennessee. "Wonders of the Deep," II., is as fascinating as a romance, and is well mated with the lively account of "Hunting in Cashmere." JOHN BRIGHT finds honorable mention in a sketch of his character and career, and if the Muses will look through the pages they will discover several little altars erected to them. The monthly chat on literary, artistic and other current topics is, as always, interesting and to the point.

—*The Atlantic* is exceptionally heavy. The articles are well intended and have good stuff in them—but they are too full of words. "The Mission of Birds" tells much worth knowing; the "Autobiography of a Shaker" is interesting to political students; "A Strange Arrival" gives a rather unsuccessful attempt to modernize the Flying Dutchman; "Our Inebriates, Classified and Clarified" offers too much classification and too little charity for pleasant reading; and so on. The papers seem to have the verbose ponderosity of the Quarterlies without their solid strength. However, there are also one or two sprightly ones. The best is "The Pacific Railroad—Open." "A Ride with a Mad Horse in a Freight Car" is a very improbable story very graphically and gracefully told. There are some good verses, and the Literary Notices are, as usual, capital.

—*Hours at Home* is suggestive, both by its name and its nature, of an undisturbed evening in a still but cheery room, an atmosphere of books and thoughtfulness, and a mind disposed to enjoy a season of instructive recreation. The opening sketch of the imperious and indomitable "Bismarck" is clear and well drawn; Professor NOAH PORTER's fourth essay on "Books and Reading" gives useful hints on their influence upon opinions and principles; "Syrian Rambles" is a little jerky and paragraphic, but full of life and interest; the charming author of "Mary Powell" continues her story of "Motherless Girls;" the Russian account of "Sevastopol in May, 1855," is concluded; Dr. SPEAR contributes an article on "Spiritual Problems," whose import is the absurdity of those who refuse the Scriptural solution of the beginnings and processes of nature; "The Prison Question in the United States" is intelligently treated by Dr. E. C. WINES; a translation from the German *Gartenlaube* gives a good account of PESTALOZZI, "the Reformer of Education;" and there are other well-written prose articles and several short poems of varying merit.

—*Harper's Magazine* for April is an excellent number. The principal, at least the most taking features, are three profusely illustrated and interesting articles, "The Freaks of Lightning," "An Artist in Alaska," and "The Great South American Earthquakes of 1868." After these come the usual number of short stories and serials, none of which call for special comment, and the editorial department. The Easy Chair and the Drawer are both very entertaining, and fully maintain the old-time reputation of those departments for sparkling wit and genial humor.

—*Lippincott's* for April is—well, one *must* use hackneyed phrases when they best express the truth—"an unusually good number." It is more sprightly and entertaining than any number we have seen yet, and is one of the best magazines of the month. A first-rate specimen of the *Breitmann Ballads*—"Breitmann in politics;" a fresh and strong plea for the humane letters in "College Education;" a sparkling tale "The Prince's Surprise;" several interesting information articles, as we may call them; a somewhat over-wrought but good paper on "Women;" a capital story, "Sam's Sermon;" a curious indorsement and authentication of some "Traditional Fish Stories;" "Beyond the Breakers" and "Over Yonder" continued; and several really musical and poetical little verselings—besides the Monthly Gossip and Literary Notices: these are the contents.

—*The Catholic World* offers for April its usual excellent variety of excellent reading matter. Whether investigating the truth or falsity of historical traditions of the Church, translating authoritative utterances from foreign prelates, or articles from the foreign reviews, dealing with all the endless topics of the day—social, political, educational, ecclesiastical, and what not, selecting pleasant tales and interesting fictions—or whatever the editors and contributors of this magazine do for it, they seem to have the happy faculty of making it acceptable.

—*Packard's Monthly* presents two unusual features: it is a magazine without a story, and yet it is bright, wide-awake, full of sense, and decidedly readable for the youthful public. It is not very pretentious, but it is well adapted for the sphere it aims to fill.

—*The Eclectic* is, as should be expected, well-filled with judicious selections of biography, fiction, science, history, criticism and miscellaneous literature from the foreign magazines and reviews, and will well repay a quiet, careful perusal.

Murder in Jackson County, Ind.—A Man Stabbed Seven Times—The Murderer Escapes.

From the New-Albany Commercial, March 7.

Another cold-blooded murder has been added to the long catalogue of crime which stains the name of Jackson County, and another name has been added to the long list of those who have, withing the past five years, met their deaths by violence in that dark and bloody county.

On Wednesday last, at Medora, Jackson County, two men met in a drinking and billiard saloon. Their names were WORRELL and O'NEAL. They drank together several times and became drunk, and WORRELL was somewhat boisterous, as was his habit when under the influence of liquor.

It seems that an old grudge existed between WORRELL and O'NEAL, but it was supposed that it had been satisfactorily arranged. After a time spent in wrangling and drinking, WORRELL assaulted O'NEAL with a pocket knife, the blade of which was about three inches in length. He struck O'NEAL seven times very rapidly with the knife, the blade penetrating its full length at every stroke. After inflicting seven stabs upon his victim, WORRELL let go of him. O'NEAL walked to the counter of the saloon in which the affray occurred, leaned upon it with his elbow, and had stood there two or three minutes without saying a word, the side of his face resting in his hand, when he was approached in the saloon and found to be dead. When his head was raised from his hand he fell to the floor. He did not speak, we learn, after being released by WORRELL.

There was a number of persons in the saloon, all of whom witnessed the murder. But no effort was made to arrest the murderer, who walked out of the house and made his escape. We do not know that any attempt has since been made for his arrest.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, March 19.

On Wednesday United States Deputy Marshal BLANCHARD arrested at Sylvan Centre, Washtenaw County, two men, named WILBUR F. GAGE and CALVIN PRATT, for shoving counterfeit money on a large scale. It seems that the prisoners, who have heretofore borne excellent reputations in the vicinity of their residences, and been quite largely engaged in business as cattle buyers, &c., have been paying out counterfeit notes on the Market National Bank of New-York City, and counterfeit 25-cent scrip for some time, and the Marshal has been quietly working up the case for a considerable period, until, having obtained a quantity of the stuff which they had passed, he pounced on them and made his game secure. The counterfeit $2s which they have been passng are remarkably well executed and would deceive any one not a good judge of money, but the scrip is poorly done, and we are surprised at the success which has attended their efforts to get rid of this. The two were arraigned before United States Commissioner WILKINS, yesterday, and both pleaded not guilty, but GAGE was sent to the Grand Jury, giving $2,500 bail, while PRATT gave $4,000 bail to appear for examination next Monday. The arrests have created great excitement throughout that part of Washtenaw County where the prisoners resided, the more because counterfeit money was actually found on GAGE's person.

Sentence of a Post Office Robber.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, March 17.

The first case before the Court yesterday was that of GEORGE P. ASHBURN, charged with stealing letters from the mail. The indictment in this case contained five counts, all predicated upon the same offence, and varied only in accordance with the usual precautions of criminal pleadings. The prisoner being arraigned, plead ed "not guilty" to the first four counts, and "guilty" to the last. Whereupon, on motion of the United States District-Attorney, FITCH, a *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the first four counts, and the Court then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, under one of the clauses of the twenty-second section of the act of 1825, to hard labor in the Penitentiary for the term of four years.

FEDERAL OFFICES.

The Number of Eligible Government Positions in this City—Their Salaries and Perquisites.

The subjoined list of Federal offices in this City, together with the salaries of each position, will give some idea of the enormous amount of the Government patronage here as elsewhere throughout the country. In a great many instances, too numerous to be specified, the perquisites are much larger than the stated salaries. The annual expenses of the General Government in this City alone are immense, and it is a question for our legislators whether there is not opportunity for retrenchment here. Numerous as the offices are, the number of the applicants for them all is almost incalculable. One of the chief difficulties of those who govern is that of finding the right man for the right place, putting him in it, and maintaining him there in spite of every pressure to the contrary:

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The following is a list of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Custom-house Department in this City. The list is a very large one; but there are also a great many semi-official positions in connection with the Department which cannot here be specified. It must be remembered, too, in regard to salaries, that many of the officers are authorized to take fees, which largely increase their incomes:

Collector	$6,400	Two Clerks	2,500
Assistant Collector	5,000	Two Clerks	2,000
Superintendent of		One Clerk	1,500
Building	2,400	One Clerk	1,400
Collector's Secretary,		Janitor	800
New-York	2,000	Messenger	800

First Division.

Auditor	7,000	Nine Clerks	1,600
First Assistant Auditor	4,500	Fourteen Clerks	1,500
		Twenty Clerks	1,400
Second Assistant		Ten Clerks	1,200
Auditor	2,700	Seven Clerks	1,000
Chief Clerk	2,700	Messenger	900
Six Clerks	2,000	Messenger	750
Eight Clerks	1,800	Three Messengers	750

Second Division.

Cashier	$5,000	Fee Clerk	2,500
Assistant Cashier	3,500	Clerks	1,800
Chief Clerk	3,000	Messengers	750

Third Division.

Deputy Collector	$3,000	One Clerk	800
Chief Clerk	2,500	Eleven Messengers	750
Four Clerks	2,000	Warehouse Superintendent	3,000
Eleven Clerks	1,800		
Two Clerks	1,600	120 Storekeepers	1,460
Assistant Superintendent	1,500	Assistant Storekeeper	1,000
Four Clerks	1,500	Second Assistant	
Five Clerks	1,400	Storekeeper	800
Eighteen Clerks	1,200	Captain of Watch	1,460
Eight Clerks	1,000	Thirteen Watchmen	912

Fourth Division.

Deputy Collector	$3,000	Two Clerks	$1,400
Chief Clerk	2,000	Four Clerks	1,200
One Clerk	1,800	Five Clerks	1,000
One Clerk	1,600	Messenger	500
One Clerk	1,500		

Fifth Division.

Deputy Collector	$3,000	Two Clerks	$1,400
Chief Clerk	3,500	Four Clerks	1,200
One Clerk	2,700	Two Clerks	1,000
Nine Entry Clerks	2,500	One Messenger	900
One Clerk	2,200	Two Messengers	800
Eight Clerks	2,000	Six Messengers	750
One Clerk	1,600	One Messenger	500
Two Clerks	1,500		

Sixth Division.

Deputy Collector	$3,000	Eight Clerks	$1,200
Chief Clerk	2,000	Four Clerks	1,000
One Chief Clerk	1,500	Messenger	750
One Clerk	1,400		

Seventh Division.

Deputy Collector	$3,000	One Clerk	$900
Chief Clerk	2,000	Messenger	750
Four Clerks	1,400		

Eighth Division.

Deputy Collector,		One Clerk	$1,600
New-York	$3,000	Six Clerks	1,400
Chief Clerk	2,000	Three Clerks	1,200
One Clerk	2,000	Messenger	800
One Clerk	1,800		

Ninth Division.

Deputy Collector	$3,000	Five Clerks	1,200
Chief Clerk	1,800	Two Clerks	1,000
Three Clerks	1,500	Two Messengers	750
One Clerk	1,400		

Tenth Division.

Deputy Collector	3,000	Engineer	1,000
Chief Clerk	2,000	Superintendent of	
One Clerk	2,000	Plumbing	939
One Clerk	1,800	Seven Clerks	900
Four Clerks	1,200	Three Elevator Men	900
Messenger	800	Five Messengers	900
Messenger	750	Two Messengers	750
Deputy Collector	3,000	Thirteen Porters	750
Chief Clerk	2,000	Eight Night Watchmen	1,000
Three Clerks	1,800		
Foreman	1,400	Two Sunday Watchmen, per day	2 50
Eleven Clerks	1,200		
Fourteen Clerks	1,000		
Usher	1,000	Twenty-two Debenture Clerks	1,300
Three Ushers	900		
Engineer	1,200	102 Night Inspectors	1,095
Three Firemen	720	Captain Night Watch	1,600
Nineteen Weighers	2,500	Three Lieutenants	1,200
Eight Gaugers	2,000	Naval Officer	4,950
209 Inspectors	1,460	Three Deputies	2,500
Five Female Inspectors	939	Auditor	2,500
		Four Clerks	2,500
Debenture Clerk	1,400	Cashier	1,800
Twelve Clerks	1,800	Four Clerks	1,500
Twelve Clerks	1,600	Four Clerks	1,300
Five Clerks	1,400	Three Messengers	900
Eight Clerks	1,200	Porter	720
One Clerk	1,000	Nine Inspectors for Measures of Vessel	1,460
Two Clerks	00		
Messenger	1,000		
Messenger	800	Three Inspectors	1,095
Surveyor	4,900	Measurer of Marble	2,000
Three Department Surveyors	2,500		

APPRAISER'S DEPARTMENT.

Appraiser	$4,000	Three Clerks, invoice	
Clerk	1,500	room	$1,500
Clerk	1,000	Three Clerks, invoice	
Messenger	860	room	1,200
Clerk, invoice room	2,000	Three Messengers	900
One Clerk, invoice room	1,600		

First Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	Sampler	$1,200
Six Examiners	2,500	Messenger	860
Two Clerks	1,500		

Second Division.

Assistant Appraiser,		Clerk	$1,200
New-York	$3,000	Five Samplers	1,200
Examiner	2,000	Messenger	860

Third Division.

One Examiner	2,000	One Clerk	1,800
Five Examiners	2,500	Two Clerks	1,200
Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	Messenger	860

Fourth Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	Two Examiners	$1,800
Three Examiners	2,500	Three Clerks	1,200
One Examiner	2,000	One Clerk	860

Fifth Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	One Examiner	$1,800
Examiner	2,500	Two Clerks	1,200
One Examiner	2,000	Messenger	860

Sixth Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	Two Clerks	$1,200
Five Examiners	2,500	One Clerk	1,000
One Examiner	1,800	Three Verifiers	1,200
One Clerk	1,500	Messengers	860

Seventh Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	One Cl'k, New-York	$1,200
Examiner	2,500	Three Samplers	1,200
One Examiner	1,800	Messenger	900
Clerk	1,500		

Eighth Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	Clerk	$1,200
Two Examiners	2,500	Two Verifiers	900
Two Examiners	2,000	Messenger	860
Two Examiners	1,800		

Ninth Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	Clerk	$1,500
Two Examiners	2,500	Clerk	1,200
Two Examiners	2,000	Messenger	860
One Examiner	1,800		

Tenth Division.

Assistant Appraiser	$3,000	One Clerk	$1,200
Two Examiners	2,500	Five Firemen, per day	3 75
Two Examiners	1,800	Eighty-three Openers	
Sampler	1,500	and Packers, per	
Three Samplers	1,200	day	2 75
One Clerk	1,500		

POST OFFICE.

This Department is, of course, under the entire control of the Postmaster-General. The staff in New-York is exceedingly large, numbering, probably, about 800 or 1,000 persons. The following are some of the principal officers:

Postmaster	$6,000	Principal Clerk	$2,500
Deputy Postmaster	3,000	Superintendents of	
Superintendent	3,000	Stations, each	1,500
Cashier	3,000		

There are also a large number of clerks and letter-sorters who receive from $75 to $80 per month. Very expert sorters, and those employed in special departments, receive $1,500 and $1,600 a year. There are about 340 clerks. The total number of letter-carriers is 308; of these eighty are employed below Canal-street, and, of course, radiate from the Central office on Liberty-street. The others radiate from the branches, Post Offices, Stations A B C, &c. They receive at the rate of $800 per annum for the first six months, at the rate of $900 for the six months ensuing, and then $1,000 per annum.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The following is the list of positions in the Sub-Treasury in this City:

Assistant Treasurer	$8,000	One Receiving Teller	$1,600
Deputy Ass't. Treasurer	3,500	One Receiving Teller	1,500
		Three Clerks	2,000
Chief Clerk and Cashier	4,200	Five Clerks	1,800
		Two Clerks	1,750
Chief of Coin Department	4,000	Paying Teller, Assay Office	1,900
Chief Paying Teller	2,600	Three Book-keepers	1,700
Paying Teller	2,500	Four Clerks	1,700
Paying Teller	2,100	Four Clerks	1,600
Paying Teller	2,000	One Clerk	1,550
Chief of Receiving		Six Clerks	1,500
Department	2,700	Eight Clerks	1,400
Chief of Interest Department	2,500	Four Clerks	1,300
		Two Clerks	1,250
General Book-keeper	2,300	Two Clerks	1,200
Chief of Fractional		Special Detective	1,800
Currency D'ptmnt.	2,000	Detective	1,400
Chief of Convertible		Detective	1,200
Department	2,000	Keeper of Building	1,400
Coin-Paying Teller	2,000	Four Messengers	1,200
Four Coin Tellers	2,200	One Messenger	900
Register of Coin		Porter	1,200
Drafts	2,000	Fireman	1,000
Receiving Teller	2,000	Assistant Fireman	600
Three Receiving Tellers	1,750	Four Watchmen	730

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Assessors are allowed and paid a salary of $1,500 per year, and in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of $100,000 per annum, and shall not exceed the sum of $400,000 annually, one-half of one per cent. upon the excess of receipts over $100,000; where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed $400,000, and shall not exceed $600,000, one-fifth of one per cent. upon the excess of receipts over $400,000; where the receipts shall exceed $600,000, one-tenth of one per cent. upon such excess; but the salary of no Assessor is to exceed the sum of $4,000. There are thirty-two Assessors in this State.

Collectors are allowed for their services, and that of their deputies, a salary of $1,500, and in addition thereto, a commission of 3 per cent. upon the first $100,000, and 1 per cent. upon all sums above $100,000 and not exceeding $400,000, and one-half of 1 per cent. upon all sums above $400,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000, and one-eighth of 1 per cent. on all sums above $1,000,000. The compensation of Collectors of Internal Revenue includes the pay of deputies and expenses of office. The following are the Collection Districts in this City and the salaries of the Collectors:

Collector,		Collector,	
4th District	$16,404	8th District	$6,049
5th District	11,120	9th District	19,998
6th District	14,023	32d District	30,487
7th District	8,762		

Under each Collector there is an Assessor, who receives $1,500 per annum, besides percentage, &c., which make a good sum. The districts are divided into a number of sub-districts, in each of which there is a Deputy Assessor. There is also a large staff of clerks, gaugers, storekeepers, &c.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

Superintendent	$4,500	Weigh Clerk	$2,500
Assayer	3,000	Assistant Assayer	2,000
Melter and Refiner	3,000	Ass't Weigh Clerk	1,800
Deputy Treasurer	3,000	Supt.'s Clerk	1,800
Accountant	2,500	Bar Clerk	1,800

JUDGES AND ARBITRATORS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN, APRIL 7, 1862.

Judge, New-York	$2,500
Arbitrator, New-York	1,000

FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

The United States District Judge of the Southern District of the State of New-York receives a salary of $4,000; the United States District-Attorney, $6,000, together with a vast amount in fees; the Marshal receives a nominal salary of $200, with fees amounting to an enormous sum, probably not less than $50,000. He has a number of deputies appointed on his personal responsibility with salaries varying from $1,500 to $2,500. There are also special detectives and clerks. The United States Commissioners and Registers in Bankruptcy also receive fees; but the amount is not known except to the fortunate holders of the offices.

There are three special agents of the Treasury Department and one assistant in this City, receiving a compensation of $6 per day each. There is a supervising inspector of steamboats at New-York, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, besides two local inspectors of steamboat hulls, one receiving $2,000 per annum, and the other $1,500, and two local inspectors of steamboat boilers, receiving respectively $2,000 and $1,500. There are also an agent for the Indian Office, (New-York Agency,) with a salary of $1,500 per annum, and an interpreter at a salary of $400 per annum.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1247—Peiser vs. Rindskopf.	1431—Kitchen et al. vs. Platt.
1113—Coulter vs. Board of Education.	1433—Keenan vs. Easton et al.
1397—Verhuven et al. vs. Mf'rs Nat. Bank.	1435—Ernst vs. Brookman et al.
1401—Curtis vs. Hecht et al.	1437—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1403—Reiser vs. Zahn.	1439—Hay vs. Carr et al.
1409—Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Adee, impleaded, &c.	1441—Benham vs. Hay et al.
1411—Stevens vs. Pacific B. Press Company.	1443—Bordal et al. vs. May et al.
1413—Hoff et al. vs. Cushing, Receiver, &c.	1449—Worton et al. vs. Morgan et al.
1415—Murdock vs. Wright et al.	1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.
1417—Van Slycke vs. Hyatt	1501—McCormick vs. Penn. Central R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
79—Quackenbos vs. Quackenbos.	1428—New-Brunswick R. R. Co. vs. Merch'ts Steamboat Co.
1056—Doubet vs. Bernheimer.	1430—Kennedy, Rec'r, vs. Huyck et al.
1388—Fowler vs. Wood.	
3792—Shepard vs. Justice et al.	1432—Painter vs. Easton et al.
1414—Crow vs. Brooklyn City Ice Co.	1434—Muller et al. vs. Haines.
1416—Carow vs. Woodhouse.	1436—Starr vs. Faller.
1418—Allerton vs. Chamberlain.	1440—T., L. and N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1420—Taylor et al. vs. McLaughlin et al.	1442—Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1422—Wilmerding et al. vs. Friedman et al.	1444—Wood vs. Richardson et al.
1424—Manus vs. Jacoby et al.	1446—Smith vs. McDonell, &c.
1426—Simon vs. Taycon.	

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4290—Hatch vs. Puguet et al.	1382—Vollmann vs. Vass et al.
565—Blank et al. vs. Westcott et al.	591—McCarthy vs. O'Brien
	650—Kinsey et al. vs. Scofield.
656—Basset, Jr., vs. Lidover.	1396—Stilwell vs. Deutsch et al.
1060—Nat. Shoe & L. Bank vs. Curtis et al.	1503—Fraser et al. vs. Conklin.
1213—Bogert, Executor, &c., vs. Case.	1505—Clapp vs. Walker.
1062—Nat. Shoe & L. Bank vs. Curtis et al.	1507—Kilpatrick vs. Irwin.
1070—Architectural Iron Works vs. Spratt.	1509—Nat. Bank of Metropolis vs. Williams.
615—Laing vs. Challiss.	1511—Frank, Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1142—Leyding vs. Cross.	
589—Manice et al., Executors, vs. Gould.	1513—Lynde et al. vs. Van Dolen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
216—Stiner vs. Stiner.	240—Averill vs. Bowden.
232—Same vs. Same.	241—Hinckley vs. Walsh.
187—Fielder vs. Young.	243—Drake vs. Heron.
117—Von Berg vs. Finch.	244—Baker vs. Byrne.
165—Chapman vs. Seligman.	245—Boulton vs. Doelger.
	246—Cranston vs. Plumb.
191—Walker vs. Decker.	247—Goodyear vs. Destory.
129—Worthington vs. Lockwood.	248—Norton vs. Norton.
	179—Hudson vs. Berrand.
161—De Leyer, vs. Pike.	189—Martin vs. Brunswick Canal R. R. Co., &c.
202—Melville vs. Sanderson.	
237—Atlantic Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	207—Mott vs. Sanford.
	212—White vs. McLeary.
238—Coggill vs. McAloney.	223—Hobbs vs. Eddy.
239—Buck vs. Crowell.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Osgood et al. vs. Weld et al.	118—In rel. Petition of Johnson & Co.
25—Estienne et al. vs. Fribourg et al.	122—Smith vs. Wheeler, &c.
41—Moss vs. Miller.	123—Same vs. Same.
42½—Wright et al. vs. Leland et al.	1135—Eisner vs. Bernard.
	1136—Wright, &c., vs. Rowland.
76—Lake vs. O'Brien.	
78—Borland vs. Armstrong.	1442—In rel. Petition of Hassler & Co.
81—Purdy vs. Croker, Jr.	157—Pratt vs. Barnes et al.
84—Osser, late Sheriff, vs. Glenville Woolen Co. et al.	162—Darling et al. vs. Miller.
	171—In rel. Rachel Hanway.
85—Mowry vs. Collins et al.	177—Barker et al. vs. Barker et al.
91—Nat. City Bank vs. Smith.	196—Anschutz, &c., vs. Trenor.
92—Calkin, Receiver, vs. Atkinson et al.	212—The People, &c., Walsh et al. vs. Connolly, Comp.
100—Kahn vs. Considine et al.	
103—Lee vs. Lee.	218—Putby vs. Jenkins.
116—Hall vs. Van Winkle.	230—Gillispil vs. Dayton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	775—Lange vs. Cockerill.
723—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.	771—Barrett, Adm'x, vs. Singer M'f'g. Co.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.	409—Coit vs. Morris.
1464—Peiser vs. Cong. B. U. R.	307—Reinhardt vs. Strakosch.
399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	791—Whaley vs. Aiken.
703—Doyle vs. Mulrein.	793—Weiss et al. vs. Cohen et al.
673—Drude vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.	795—Kelly vs. Kraker.
	797—Bohan vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.	828—Am. Imp. Gaslight Co. vs. Parker et al.
678—Mahoney vs. Christadore.	452—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
888—Hay vs. Douglas.	842—Kiel et al. vs. Protec. Ins. Co.
756—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co. vs. St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	894—Phelps vs. Carter et al.
896—Keegan vs. Hopkins.	786—Tuska vs. Schnepel.
920—Hunter vs. Macdonald.	424—Dolreen vs. Loesser et al.
696—Brooks et al. vs. Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	726—Buttles vs. Hitchcock.
	856—Schieff vs. Marks.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Equity Calendar in both parts.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2055—Mietzschlinger vs. Fuchs.	2185—Mitchel vs. Mehl.
2120—Killan vs. Desmond.	2186—Green vs. McDuff.
2144—Campbell vs. Buckling.	2188—Peterson vs. O'Connor.
2156—Graham vs. Hartmann.	2189—Sproul vs. Miller.
2122—Oppenheimer vs. Heyman.	2192—Goodale vs. Smith.
	2194—Gray vs. Waring.
2113—Favill vs. Bostwick.	2196—Purdy vs. Halloran.
2169—Cullen vs. Shipmans.	2198—Ryan vs. Audenreid.
2170—Parish vs. U. S. Machine Carving Co.	2199—Steiner vs. Jonas.
	2203—Loder vs. Wishardt.
2171—Gibbs vs. Nat'l Gaslight Co.	2205—Eppenstein vs. Bauer
	2208—Fach vs. Peekskill.
2175—Hogg vs. Carey.	2210—Gerstner vs. Lyons.
2181—Fairchild vs. Wood.	2211—Gerstner vs. Rindskoff.
2182—White vs. Wood.	2216—Bagley vs. Powers.
2183—Moser vs. Hart.	2217—Cotter vs. Carbrey.
	2218—Just vs. Boehm.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. George Smith, (continued,) grand larceny.	6—The People vs. Martin Maloney, felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Henry S. Allen, forgery.	7—The People vs. Wm. H. Chambers, obtaining goods by false pretences.
3—The People vs. Henry S. Allen, forgery.	8—The People vs. Francis Bradley, attempted burglary.
4—The People vs. Mary Gibson, obtaining goods by false pretences.	9—The People vs. John Stern, grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Mary Gibson, obtaining goods by false pretences.	10—The People vs. Morris Leonard and John Trimble, burglary.

Police Courts.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

About the middle of March, 1868, Milton Raof, residing at No. 213 West Forty-second-street, had two watches, a gold necklace, and some trinkets, amounting in value to $75, taken from his room. He had not seen them since, or ascertained anything concerning their whereabouts till Saturday last, when Margaret Davis, a servant in his employ, informed Mrs. Raof that Mary Dunn, another servant in the family, had a watch in pawn which answered the description of the one stolen a year before. On being questioned, Mary Dunn denied having stolen the watch, and gave the pawn ticket to Mrs. Raof, that she might see the watch and satisfy her mind with regard to the ownership. Mrs. Raof secured the services of an officer, and went to the pawnbroker's, No. 384 Seventh-avenue, where the watch was pledged. On seeing it Mrs. Raof said that it was the one that had been stolen. Mr. Raof therefore had Mary arrested and brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she was committed for trial.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

Edwin Thomas and Isaac Garrett, two colored boys, aged respectively 16 and 18, were yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market, charged with entering the house of Bertha Karpels, No. 19 East Fourth-street. Ellen Finn, living with Mrs. Karpels, awoke yesterday morning and saw the two boys in the room where she was sleeping. She immediately attempted to arouse the inmates of the dwelling by screaming, but the young rascals held her and threatened to gag her if she did not inform them where her valuables were. She told them where her pocket-book was, which they took and left the house. They were shortly afterward captured, and were in time conveyed to the Police Court, where they were committed to await trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mary Murphy, living at No. 12 Lafayette-place, also appeared against them, charging them with stealing a quantity of bedclothes from a clothesline in the rear of the house. They confessed themselves guilty on both charges.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 20, 1869.

$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62.c	118¾	55 Bank Commerce	122½
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅜	10 Metropolitan Bk.	142½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	113⅝	30 Cent. Nat. Bank.	109½
		10 Gold Ex. Bank	138
50,000 do	113½	100 West. Un. Tel	38
10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '71	123	200 Quicksilver	21
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c	113½	300 Mar. Pf.	34⅞
21,500 do	113⅜	200 Pacific Mail	91⅛
25,000 do......b3	113⅜	100 do......s60	91
50,000 do......b60	114	100 do......b10	91¼
10,000 do......s30	113⅜	100 do.....2d call	90⅝
2,000 Ga. St. 6s	82	50 Amer. Mer. U. Ex	40½
6,000 N. C. St. 6s	62¼	5 do.....2d call	39⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s. new	58¼	200 Clev. & Tol. .2d call	106¾
7,000 do	58⅛	200 Hudson.....2d call	139¼
30,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	56¼	200 do......b60	141
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds	118¾	80 Mich. Southern	96⅛
		50 Chi. B. & Q.	174½
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	99	112 do...bet. call	174½
5,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90½	20 Mil. & St. P.	69¼
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	79	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79
13,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	86¾	600 Chi. & N. W., b.c. b3	85
13,000 do	86⅞		
1,000 W. U. T. 7s. bds.	86⅞	200 Chi. & R. I......b.c	128
1,000 Long Dock Bds	92½	100 T., W. & W.	67
8,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94	50 New-Jersey Cen.	110
		200 P., Ft. W. & C.	120
5,000 Del. L. & W. 2d.	92½	100 do	120⅛
15,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98	500 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
		13 Norwich & Wor.	100
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	100		

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	116	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅞
700 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. small	118⅝	1,000 do	114¾
		55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	116¾
400 do	118¾	15,000 do	116⅞
1,000 do	118⅞	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅝
7,000 do	118¾		
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105½	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	30¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	32¾
100 U. S. Ex.	54⅞	200 do......b3	32
100 Mer. Union Ex.	16	100 do......c	32¼
100 West. U. Tel.	38	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	96¼
100 Mariposa Pf.	34⅝	100 do......b5	96⅜
300 Mil. & St. P.	69⅝	200 Clev. & P. R......c	87⅜
100 do	69¾	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	128½
200 N. Y. Cen.	159½	500 do	128
200 Reading......c	91⅝	400 Chic. & N. W.	85
100 Mil. & S. P.	79¼	500 do......b10	85⅜
100 Fort Wayne	120½	200 do......b3	85½
200 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	92⅛	600 do	85½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65	400 Mil. & St. P.	69¼
5,000 do......s3	65	200 do......b30	70
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	200 do	69½
100 Adams Ex.	59	200 do......b3	69¼
100 do	58⅞	200 do......b60	70½
100 do......c	58¾	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	20⅝	100 do	78⅝
100 do......s10	20½	200 Fort Wayne	120
100 Mariposa	19	100 do	119⅞
200 do	19⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
200 Mariposa Pf....s30	35¼	100 do......b5	32½
100 do	35⅜	300 do......s3	32
400 Pacific Mail	90½	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	96¼
300 do	90⅛	1200 do	96⅛
1100 do	90	100 do......b10	96¼
600 do......s60	89⅛	200 do......c	96⅛
600 do	89⅞	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	87½
800 do	89¾	200 do......c	87⅜
800 do	89½	200 Cleve & Tol.	106⅜
1200 do	89¼	200 do	106¼
600 do	89½	500 do	106½
1400 do	89	200 do......c	106
200 do	88⅞	200 Lake Shore......c	106
300 do......c	89	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	128¼
200 do......b5	89¼	100 do	128½
300 do......c	89½	800 Chic. & N. W.	84½
400 New-York Cen.	158¼	200 do	84⅝
500 do......c	158⅛	300 do......c	84½
100 do......b5	158¼	800 do	84⅜
800 do	158½	300 do......c	84⅜
300 do......b3	158¼	400 do......b3	84½
300 do......s3	158½	300 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	92
100 West U. T.	37⅞	500 do	91⅞
100 Hudson......c	139¼	200 do......c	91¾
100 do	139½	200 do......b4	91⅞
800 Reading	91⅝	300 do	91¾
400 do	91⅛		

MONDAY, March 22—P. M.

The latest advices from Washington are to the effect that the new Secretary of the Treasury has indicated to the Ways and Means Committee that he will make no secret sales of Gold on any account, and will probably devote part of the large surplus now in the Treasury—and which he announced to the Committee was on the increase—*to the purchase of United States Bonds*; of course by public advertisement in exchange for Gold. Some parties, here, seem to think that this would require a double or compound operation; that is the Secretary would advertise to *sell* a given amount of Gold for Currency, and to *buy* at Currency value a corresponding amount of United States 5-20s, coupon or registered, at best offers for the Government the same day. Even if this were so the practical result would be the same; but this extra trouble is not required by nor exactly consistent with the spirit of the law; nor would the effect upon the Public credit generally, or upon our Greenback circulation especially, prove as immediate, or perhaps as salutary, as to pursue strictly the spirit and text of the laws which we now copy, *by purchasing with the Gold set apart for the purpose*, the Bonds of the United States offered on public [proposals, at the lowest percentage in exchange for or to be paid for in Gold.

SINKING FUND LAW, FEB. 25, 1862.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported Goods *shall be paid in Coin* or in Notes heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable for public dues, *and the Coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows*:

FIRST—To the payment of the Interest on the Bonds and Notes of the United States.

SECOND—*To the* PURCHASE *or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each Fiscal Year, after the First day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a* SINKING FUND, *and the Interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the Public Debt, as the Secretary shall from time to time direct.*

THIRD—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF GOLD—MARCH, 1864.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of Interest on the Public Debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest on the Coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any Gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of Interest on the Public Debt. PROVIDED, *That the obligation to create the Sinking Fund, according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.*

The Secretary stated to the Committee that he believed his authority ample, without further legislation. It will be seen in the concluding lines of the second division of the law of 1862, that it is so. He has the direction of these purchases. He is made *Ex-officio*, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and the Treasurer of the United States its custodian, as he is now of the surplus Gold derived from Customs, and intended to be set apart for the purchase, every year, of at least one ⅌ cent. of the Public Debt, since 1862. It is equally plain that the Secretary will require no extraneous aid in the proper and economical execution of this plain duty. He will require the services of neither Banker nor Broker, nor yet of any special agent other than the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. There need be no jobbery; no outside speculation; no early information, and no taint or suspicion of favoritism. We hope the day is far distant from Mr. BOUTWELL when anything will occur in the disposition of the Gold placed in his charge under authority of either of the foregoing laws to cause his friends or the country to regret that he has used his powers unwisely or indiscreetly. The measures of anticipating the Interest or buying up part of the Principal of the Public Stocks, or both together, are of too simple execution, to allow third parties to profit in any way either at the expense of the Bondholders or at the cost of the Government, or to the advantage of the Gold Room.

Now as to the effect upon the Public Credit generally and the gradual appreciation of the Greenback Circulation—which cannot be diminished below $356,000,000, and the contraction of which, even if allowed by Congress, is neither desired by the new administration nor really necessary to gradually bring it up to the Specie standard—of the contemplated action of Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL. It is objected by one of our evening contemporaries, that it would be in the interest of the bankers and bondholders, even while he admits the economy of applying part of the dead weight in the Treasury to the decrease of the gold-bearing debt. But it would not, nor could not be made exclusively, or even primarily in their interest. The Public Credit in all its relations to the demand and supply of and premium upon Gold, to the value of our stocks in all the markets of the world, and to the higher standing of our Greenback and National Bank Currency at home would be largely promoted from the very day that the first of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 of Gold is advertised to be exchanged for United States 5-20s. We believe that our Greenback circulation would be the greatest gainer in the end; for once make our 5-20 Bonds equivalent to a draft for Gold, at sight, at home *or abroad*, and the road to Specie payments, without contraction and without detriment to the business of the country, and, in the words of General GRANT, without "material injury to the debtor class," is made plainer than it possibly could be by further mere experimental legislation.

There is one other point to which, in conclusion, we take the liberty to refer. Representations may have gone to Washington, of the low Currency balances in the New-York Office and of the danger that the three ⅌ cent. Greenback Certificates may be presented for redemption by the Banks. All this, by way of suggesting a renewal of the sales of Gold for Currency. But this matter, we have reason to believe, is well understood at the Treasury. Mr. Treasurer SPINNER will see that his Currency balances, now coming up from the internal revenues, are sufficiently concentrated at New-York for the easy working of the office here. And as to the three ⅌ cents held for the Banking basis, in this and the other large cities, they are about as unlikely to be retired, to any considerable amount, as our Government Notes are to be contracted. The one is nearly as essential to the easy working of the National Banking machinery as the other, and these certificates were expressly created to take the place, to the extent of $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 of the Compound Legal-Tender Notes formerly employed by the Banks, for this object, and we dare say they will not be withdrawn by the Secretary without consulting Congress. The Internal revenues for the last Quarter of the present Fiscal Year will average over $20,000,000 per month, and at this rate will not be over-balanced by the ordinary expenditures of the Government. The Treasury at the beginning of the Quarter, April First, will be in the ownership of about $80,000,000 of Gold; the Customs of the Quarter will add nearly $50,000,000 more, and against this aggregate sum of $130,000,000—without anticipating the large Customs usually accruing in July—the May and July Gold Interest together will require considerably less than one-half.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 20, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,428,607
Decrease in Specie	2,145,365
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,135,249
Increase in Deposits	1,112,541
Increase in Circulation	50,865

	March 21, '68.	M'rch 20, '69.	M'rch 13, '69.
National Capital	$73,507,700	$74,057,700	$74,057,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,945,616	9,945,616
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,003,616	$84,003,616
Loans	261,416,900	263,098,302	261,669,695
Gold and G'ld Notes	17,944,208	15,213,306	17,358,671
Other Legal Tender	52,261,086	50,774,874	49,639,025
Deposits	191,191,526	183,504,999	*182,392,458
Circulation	34,212,571	34,741,310	34,690,445
In Sub-Treasury	99,831,334	93,742,441	87,787,075

* Correction from last Monday.

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mar. 13, '69.	Mar. 20, '69.	Mar. 21, '68.
On deposits	$182,392,458	$183,504,999	$191,191,526
Circulation	34,690,445	34,741,310	34,212,571
Total	$217,082,903	$218,246,309	$225,404,097
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$54,270,726	$54,561,577	$56,351,024
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	66,997,696	65,998,180	70,205,294
Excess	$12,726,970	$11,426,603	$13,854,270

The sales of Gold through the day were at 131@130⅞@131⅛@131 ⅌ cent., closing the same as on Friday night. There was some appearance of scarcity, for delivery, early in the day, but the amount wanted proved less than the speculative holders expected, and soon after they had to pay from 6 to 8 ⅌ cent. per annum interest to carry over their balances. There was no marked relief to the Foreign Exchanges, but the pressure to sell at the very low figures made on Friday was not so great. The 60-day rate on London closed 108⅛@108⅜@108½ ⅌ cent., the outside figure being asked by some of the standard drawers; Short Sight 108⅝@¾; Cable transfers 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $3,101,162; the Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $380,416. The Banks lose $2,145,365 on their Specie Deposits, but gain $1,135,245 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is $1,112,541 higher than last Monday, and $1,428,607 is added to their Loans. The Money market worked decidedly better than on Friday, and loans to Brokers, at the close were quoted no higher than 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest. The Bank Statement, showing a further moderate gain in Greenbacks, will, probably, keep the market steadier this week than last, unless the newly inaugurated *Bear* combination on the Stock Exchange, who are understood to be *Bulls* in the Gold Room, should succeed, as they threaten, with some sort of "lock up" of Currency and of Gold. The movement is believed to have support from the Albany Lobby, who are getting hungry for New-York Central "spoils," and mean, if possible, to revenge themselves this week on the Stock, unless Mr. VANDERBILT should "come down" from the position which he took last Spring, of *not* buying the Legislature, if he could. The war will, no doubt, be the fiercer, as the Erie plunder, like the price of the shares, must be running low, with the prospect that its entire availability to feed the Lobby will be exhausted before another session by the interposition of the Court of Bankruptch. The Preferred Stockholders, who in one sense are made creditors under their compact (as former Bondholders) of 1862 with the Company, are already growing restive. That they have been foully dealt by there is little question. In regard to the Central Company, we are not aware that they have yet made application to the Legislature for the conversion of their 80 ⅌ cent. Interest Certificates. We dare say Mr. VANDERBILT will never ask for anything that is not right or fair in the premises. The necessity for immediate action is not urgent. He is in the habit of patience in managing the great properties in his ownership, or which, like the Central, are committed to his charge. The revaluation of this estate places the Stock at 183.20 ⅌ cent., or 180 without the deferred 4 ⅌ cent. on the 80 ⅌ cent. Interest Certificates. The whole of this belongs to the present stockholders, and the Road will be made to yield at least Eight per annum on this valuation. The deferred $3 20 per share, temporarily restrained by Judge INGRAHAM, will come to them in due time in one shape or another. If the Albany Lobby should defeat the legalization of the Certificates this Spring, and attempt to find their profit in selling the Stock *short*, it will be for the actual holders, as sensible business men, to judge for themselves how far these threats can impair the real value or great productiveness of their investment. In regard to an Albany Lobby *short* interest, as against Mr. VANDERBILT, it is a game at which two can play, as the Wall-street public will remember was rather severely, as well as promptly, demonstrated a few years ago, on the defeat of a Harlem Bill in the Legislature.

The general Trade of the week past continued active in the line of Imports and the payment of Customs. In Foreign Dry Goods the demand is somewhat uneven, running well on particular styles in the Auction Rooms, and dull on others; but the trade, upon the whole, is better than last Spring, and on General Foreign Merchandise decidedly larger. The Produce Exports show no improvement, owing to the want of consistency between the Liverpool and New-York Cotton market, which keeps a very large stock here, under heavy money advances at extra charges for Interest, Brokerages and Storage.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,246,407, against the total entries of $7,576,117 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,676,378, against $4,052,946 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $181,332, against $275,502 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,101,162. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 12,107 bales. The number of emigrant prssengers arrived during the week, 3,824.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	January	$22,321,251
August	23,113,900	February	23,944,525
September	22,378,838	March 6	7,255,441
October	19,439,928	March 13	7,021,605
November	18,008,004	March 20	6,246,407
December	13,631,597		
Total to date since July 1			$187,295,711
Against same time 1868			167,338,980
Increase since July 1			$19,956,731

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	January	$13,153,017
August	13,327,188	February	10,824,812
September	12,300,340	March 3	2,108,676
October	14,705,901	March 10	2,865,839
November	14,408,796	March 17	2,676,378
December	14,987,286		
Total since July 1			$112,279,790
Against same time last year			130,124,292
Decrease since July 1			$17,844,502
Gold, March 20, 1869			131 ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 21, 1868			139¼ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,558	January	$3,214,390
August	4,690,989	February	3,232,083
September	1,964,723	March 6	507,843
October	1,608,739	March 13	304,228
November	1,181,085	March 20	181,332
December	1,717,905		
Total since July 1			$29,177,865
Against same time last year			41,681,748
Decrease since July 1			$12,503,883

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	December	$784,424
August	3,254,947	January	1,809,536
September	2,847,643	February	1,359,226
October	921,725	March 8	335,366
November	1,102,913	March 16	354,293
Total since July 1			$16,122,167
Against same time last year			23,573,010
Decrease since July 1			$7,450,843

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March 6	3,261,816	March 6	2,483,846
March 13	2,741,276	March 13	507,185
March 20	3,101,162	March 20	380,416
Total	$90,729,931	Total	$66,529,793
To date, 1868	81,124,248	To date, 1868	54,119,606

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Mar. 21, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	131⅛@130¾@131	139⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119¾@120@118¾	110⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	113⅛@114@113⅜	107¼
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	105⅜@105¼@105½	101¼
New-York Central	160⅜@158⅜@161@157¼	123⅞
Rock Island	128¼@128	93½
Michigan Southern	97¾@96⅜	87⅜
Hudson River	140@139	138⅛
Northwestern	81⅞@85⅛@84⅜	63
Fort Wayne and Chicago	119@120⅛@119⅜	102⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅛@86⅜@87⅜	91⅞
Reading	91⅝@90⅝@92⅛@91⅞	92
Northwestern Preferred	91⅛@93⅞@91⅞	74⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33@32⅛	29⅞
Pacific Mail	99⅝@87⅞@88	109⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛@78⅝	69⅞
St. Paul Common	68@69⅛	54⅞
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛@66⅞	50
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛@107⅛@106⅛	104⅛
Mariposa Preferred	33⅞@35⅛	10

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were dull at about the last prices of Friday. They felt the pause in the buying for Europe, on account of the difficulty of placing Exchange. The 5-20s of 1867 showed some firmness at the close of the day, and the other descriptions were steady. The Border State Bonds were dull, but no lower than on Friday. In the Railway market, and also on Pacific Mail, a formidable bearish speculation has been inaugurated, and the sales of the day at the falling prices were heavy on New-York Central and most of the Western Stocks, including both classes of Northwest which had manifested so much strength on Friday. In the Afternoon, subsequent to the adjournment of the 1 o'clock Open Board, where a large business was done, New-York Central sold down to 156⅞ ⅌ cent., and Pacific Mail down to 87⅞ ⅌ cent. Northwest Common was done as low as 83⅞ ⅌ cent., and Michigan Southern 95½ ⅌ cent.

As usual on Saturday, no late Boards were held at the Exchange. In the Long Room and on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The 5-20s of 1867 fell back to 113⅜:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	119	118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅜
American Gold Coin	131	131
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56⅛
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	62	62⅛
New-York Central	159⅞	157⅛
Reading Railway	91⅝	91⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅝	128
Northwest Common	85⅛	84¼
Northwest Preferred	92⅝	91⅞
Michigan Southern	96⅝	96¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120¼	119⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	91½	88
St. Paul Preferred	79¼	78⅜
St. Paul Common	69½	69¼
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	66⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	106½	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32¼
Mariposa Preferred	34⅝	35⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	123
5-20 coup., 1862	118⅜	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅜	End coup., 1874	118⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	116⅜	10-40 reg.	105⅜
5-20 coup., '65, n. is	113⅜	10-40 coup.	105⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜	6s Currency	103⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109	Ill. War Loan	100⅜
N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108	Indiana 5 ⅌ c. War L.	97⅜
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70	x100	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	x101⅛	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ex cou.	65⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	x101⅛	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. new b'ds.	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	101⅛	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	56⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bds.	60
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	101⅛	Georgia 6s	84
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	101⅛	Georgia 7s, new bds.	92⅜
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '71	98	North Carolina 6s	62⅜
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	99	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	58⅜
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	99	Missouri 6s	88
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	99	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100⅛	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60	100⅛	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	67⅛
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '60	100⅛	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	85
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '62	100⅛	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '65	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '70	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77	100⅛	Alabama 5s	67
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79	100⅛	Alabama 8s	98⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Hanover	109
Manhattan	140	Irving	109
Merchants'	123	Metropolitan	142⅛
Mechanics'	132	Market	119
America	146	Shoe and Leather	131⅛
Phœnix	107	Corn Exchange	130⅛
North River	105⅛	Continental	99
National	111	St. Nicholas	115
Merchants' Exchan'e	116	Commonwealth	113
Seventh Ward	111	Imp. and Traders'	129⅛
State of New-York	112	Park	157⅛
Commerce	122⅛	Central National	109⅛
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Fourth National	108
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	110
Bank of N'th Am'ca	110	Gold Exchange	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87⅛	Chi. R. I. & P.	93⅞
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅛
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72	113⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	118	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	118	Chi. & Alton inc.	94⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	78	Ohio & Miss. Con.	82
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91⅛	Peninsula R. R. bds.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Han. & St. J. L. G.	108	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	110	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	94	Mar. Trustee Cer.	67
Del., L. & W., 2d M.	92	Long Dock bonds	92
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90⅛	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	95
Tol., W. W. c.c. S'k. F.	80	Western Union bonds.	86⅛
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	84⅛
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78⅞	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	83⅛
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	71	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86⅛

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $898,276; total payments, $643,464; balance, $93,742,441. The receipts include for Customs, $390,000; for Gold Notes, $72,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,739	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	600	Pork, bbls	134
Cornmeal, bags	2,337	Cut Meats, pkgs	125
Wheat, bushels	3,200	Lard, pkgs	289
Corn, bushels	29,521	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	60
Rye, bushels	48	Whisky, bbls	100
Oats, bushels	2,735	Petroleum, bbls	2,516

ASHES—Continue in request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock 1,022 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in light demand, including Java, 21c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been more inquiry for Cotton, chiefly for export, at, however, irregular prices. Sales 3,314 bales, including 1,868 bales to shippers, 801 bales to spinners, and 645 bales to speculators. Also, 200 bales Low Middling, March delivery, at 27¾c., and 100 bales do., last half of April, at 27¾c., ⅌ lb. The business of the week ending last evening, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "We have to report for the week a dull and declining market, closing quiet, with quotations barely maintained. The total sales for the week have been 15,059 bales, including 5,178 bales to spinners, 2,017 bales to speculators, 7,329 bales to exporters, and 535 bales in transit. Sales of Average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For March, 100 bales at 27½c., for April, 400 at 27⅛c., 500 at 27¾c., 150 at 27⅞c., and for delivery from 15th to 30th of April, 150 bales at 27¾c.; for May, 800 bales at 27¾c., 100 at 27⅞c., and 200 at 28c. There is a good supply of Cotton offering with holders more willing to accept quotations. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 5,067 bales; to Hamburg, 70 bales; to Bremen, 120 bales; total, 5,247 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 21,007 bales; to the Continent, 11,526 bales; total, 32,533 bales. The Dry Goods market dull and heavy, with a decline on some styles of goods."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25½	25½	25⅝	26
Good Ordinary	26½	26½	26⅝	27
Low Middling	27½	27½	27¾	28
Middling	28½	28½	29	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,047
Receipts last week	14,856
Receipts preceding week	19,907
Receipts since Jan. 1	226,925
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,021,372
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Tuesday	2,412
Exports since Jan. 1	58,527
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	247,453
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	122,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,831,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,825,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,983
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	918,500
Exports same time last year	1,168,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	387,000
Estimated stock same time last year	312,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour

have been in limited request to-day at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 7,600 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 25@$6 65; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $6 65@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 65, ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western..............$5 50@$6 10
Extra State.......................6 25@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c......6 25@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands....6 15@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........6 65@ 9 85
Extra Genesee.....................7 35@ 9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri.........6 90@12 25

Southern Flour has been in slack request, at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $6 35@$6 85 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 85@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in light demand at $6 50@$8 75, as extremes, for old, and $8 25@$10 50 for new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs.; sales, 275 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues dull at $5@$6 90 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is selling slowly at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and lower in price to-day, on a very light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 80; Amber do., at $1 60; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 44½, in store and delivered; and White California at $1 64@$1 65, chiefly $1 65 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for New Mixed Western; and 80c.@81c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℔ bushel. Rye is quite dull at $1 35@$1 38 ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull at unchanged prices; sales 2,500 bushels German at $2 05@$2 10 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues very quiet at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels Western at 73c.@73½c., in store, and 75c. delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in limited demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been quite dull at 85c.@$1 10 for long and short, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in liberal supply and moderate demand, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@6c. ℔ lb. The week's business, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Referring to our last report, we have to note a continuance of the heavy receipts, which last week amounted to 2,793 bales, and so far this week amount to over 4,000 bales. The receipts of the month will probably exceed 10,000 bales; it seems, however, as if there was a good feeling pervading the market, and a moderate business doing at current quotations, despite the heavy receipts. Exports to London, 392 bales. The following is from our London correspondent, under date of March 6: During the past week a firm and healthy market has prevailed here; recent operations in nearly every description of the last growth—home and foreign—fully confirming the improvement noticed in our last report. Bavarians, and nearly every class of foreign samples, have been cleared off at an advance of from 3s. to 4s. ℔ cwt. Americans have also participated in this improvement, the demand being strong, at an equal advancement in value. Prices now range from 45s. to 54s.; choice as high as 65s. Our Boards are now nearly bare of Americans, and this scarcity will, in all probability, lead to further improvement, and render shipments desirable, unless the large stocks on hand act as a check upon prices by shutting up the demand. Continental markets are reported firm, at slightly improved rates." The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* reports that market "dull, and prices to a great extent nominal. Most of the sales made are within the range of 3c. and 6c. for Western. The supply is still reported very large, and without demand."

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 107,314 Hides, and 49 bales do.; sales, 48,730 Hides, and 175 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 14,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20½@22¼ lbs., 24c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs.; private terms; 2,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, Kips, to arrive, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Corrientes, Seconds, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 23¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., private terms; 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@20½ lbs., 23¼c., gold, usual selection; 2,400 Dry California, 20@22 lbs., part 23c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Central American, 20@21 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, as they run; 2,200 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Maracaibo, 26 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry San Juan, 18 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Curacao, 22 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Madagascar, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 30½c.; 600 Dry Mexican, Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted Texas, 80 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; 930 Wet Salted Texas, 75 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c.; 350 City Slaughter, 50 lbs., private terms; 175 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 34,300 Hides and 49 bales, (same time last year, 178,600—year before, 203,800,) as follows: 5,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 2,000 Dry Central American, 16,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 1,500 Wet Salted Para, 2,000 Wet Salted Texas, 3,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 49 bales Manilla Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sale closes tamely at unchanged prices. Week's receipts, 52,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive since our last, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 35@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The inquiry is improving for the leading kinds, particularly for Linseed. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in light demand, yet held more firmly since our last, at 16¾c.@17¼c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@33c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $31 56@$31 87, closing at $31 62 bid for New Mess; $31 25@$31 50 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess, chiefly at $29 for Western, and $26 25@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, including seller's option, April delivery, at $31 75 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are quiet and heavy at 13½c.@13¾c. for Western, and 14c.@14¼c. for City, ℔ lb. Cut Meats are inactive at uniform prices; sales equal to 190 packages, at 16½c.@17¼c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, chiefly at 17c. for Pickled, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull at former prices; sales 175 boxes, including Cumberland at 16½c., Short Rib at 17c., and Long Cut Hams at 17½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been rather slow of sale at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for Prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Also, 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, April and May, at 18¾c.@19c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 110 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in slack demand at $26@$30 ℔ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue quiet, but steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb..........50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb..........46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb..........44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb..........43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.....42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb..........50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.....43@48
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.....45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb..........42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb..........42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.....40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb..33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb..........32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb...28@30
Common Western, ℔ lb..........25@27
Western Rolls, ℔ lb..........25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ℔ lb..........33@43

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb..........22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb..........20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.....21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb..........19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese..........10 @15

SUGARS—Have been fairly active and have been held with increased firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@15¼c., and 1,370 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at from 14½c.@17¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¾c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@15c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 165 bbls., in lots, at 95c. ℔ gallon; market dull.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, with 454 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool—There were taken 1,300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅛d. ℔ lb. For Jersey—A British brig, with 1,200 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 4½d. ℔ quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 200 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. Address, by letter or personally, HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also Peabody breech-loading fire-arms for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REMOVAL.

DR. S. C. ELLIS HAS REMOVED from 2d-av. to No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds,

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. The Principal and Interest of said Bonds guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted by law to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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BANKERS,

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Buy and Sell all issues of

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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 69 WILLIAM-ST.,

Offers for sale at SUBSCRIPTION PRICES AND WITHOUT COMMISSION, ANY

RAILROAD BONDS

which are offered in this market on subscription.

Government and other Bonds supplied at lowest rates. Exchanges made.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

$100,000

MASSACHUSETTS FIVES, OF 1890,

Interest payable in Gold, Registered and Coupon Bonds.

$50,000 BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES, OF 1876,

For sale on favorable terms by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.................... } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

AMICABLE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
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(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., }
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	115¾	116	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113⅛	113⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	116⅛	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113⅛	113¾
5-20 Regis., 1862..	113⅛	114	10-40 Regist'd..	105⅛	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	118¾	119	10-40 Coupon...	105⅛	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	114¾	115	Gold..........	130⅞	131
5-20 Coupon, '65,	116¾	117	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103⅛	104
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	113⅛	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WANTED—$20,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE for four years on a first-class cotton plantation of 2,900 acres, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in North Alabama; gin-house and cotton lands will rent for over $10,000 this season; elegant house, stables, cabins, &c., fronting on Tennessee River; place worth $58,000; parties first class, and title perfect; or will sell for $58,000. Address Box No. 5,295 Post Office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
ASSETS, $5,949,220.

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date, payable in January or July.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from National tax.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
HARTFORD, March 18, 1869. }

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, April 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st day of April, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant.

F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

THE SPRING TERM OPENS ON THE 5TH OF APRIL.

For circulars apply to
C. AIKEN, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FEW CHILDREN to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem; can give satisfactory references regarding position and attainments. Call or address Mrs. BISHOP, No. 28 Varick-st.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepare pupils specially for business; they become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

H. SCHLEPEGRELL, NO. 287½ BOWery, is now prepared to give private lessons in the German language at the residence of pupils.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS AND SUCCESSFUL teacher desires re-engagement to teach young children the English branches and music; would supervise household matters and children,s clothing. Address D. McD., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION IN A private family to teach the English branches, French, German and music; unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. M. R., Box No. 116 *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A HOME IN a private family for tuition; can give unexceptionable City references. Address or call at No. 56 West 11th-st.

SAFES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF HERRING'S medium-size parlor safes, perfectly new. Address Box No. 2,480 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with the best of City references, situations in one family in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook in all its branches, the other as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry, situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, &c., for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; a permanent situation preferred; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEAD cook, who cannot be surpassed in all kinds of French and English cooking; is a superb pastry cook; confectionery of all kinds; the best City reference for her capability in every respect. Such as want a competent person can call at No. 348 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable woman as seamstress and assist with children, or lady's maid and seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on several machines; City or country; good testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, or general housework servant, by a reliable, competent girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging, respectful and neat; best references given; City or country. No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, one as cook, the other as laundress; both are thoroughly competent; have the best of City refereuces. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 337 East 21st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate; will assist with children or chamberwork; understands millinery; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as a thorough chambermaid; is a good steamstress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid by a competent person; is a Protestant; has good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out to day's washing, or to wash by the dozen, week or month. Call at Room No. 10, No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 77 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with good City references; understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; City or country reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; would like to have her child with her. Call for two days at No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; good reference given. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress. Call for two days at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook; good reference given. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

TO EMPLOYERS, IN CITY AND COUNtry, of first-class servants, please notice they can be supplied, without delay, with well-recommended girls, of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, at the Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ALL WELL-RECOMMENDED SER-vants for every capacity promptly furnished for City and country at New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, reliable, industrious, sober man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can take charge of any gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; is a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, with a small family; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches; green-house, vinery, hot and cold; the best of City reference. Address H. D., at seed store No. 41 Park-row. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the very best of recommendations; would make himself generally useful; either City or country. Address T. T., or call at trunk store, No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; safe driver; also, good vegetable gardener; fully understands the care of a gentleman's place; long experience and excellent references. Address C. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, with a small family, who understands his business well; has the best of reference from his last place for upward of four years; last employer can be seen. Address D. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman; understands his business in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and forcing of fruit, vegetables and flowers; has first-class references; wife and child. Address A. L., No. 9 John-st., or Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrance; will make himself generally useful; capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's place; unexceptionable reference; his late employer can be seen. Address T. R. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARdener's situation by a young married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest, willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. B. N., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man who has a thorough knowledge of everything that belongs to the business; green-houses, vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address L. McL., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swiss man, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Address A. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man; understands green-house, flowers and vegetables, and is a good and careful driver; has best of City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man (French) as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; no objection to country; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant married man as coachman or assistant gardener; can give the best of City references as to character, capability, &c. Call or address F. L., No. 111 Mercer-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH family, a situation in the countryon a gentleman's place; is handy; can do carpenter work and make himself generally useful; understands horses, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from his last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 2 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, a situation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best references given. Address J. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands his business; in City or country; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married Scotchman, understands the business perfectly; will take care of a horse or cow; good City reference. Call or address A. D., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and gardener; has the best reference from his late employers. Address E. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has best of City reference. Call or address W. S., care of harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady reliable Englishman; good reference. Can be seen or address THOS. ANDREW, No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, a situation as gardener and coachman, or would take the charge of a farm; references good. Address W. S., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; has lived in his employment for five years. Call to General M. LEFFERTS, or address J. B., No. 36½ 28th-st., Monday.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN A SITuation as coachman in a private family; best City reference given. Address G. Y., Box 202 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation on a farm to learn it thoroughly; has had some experience; best references; wages no object. Address J. W., No. 214 East 78th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of many years' experience in this City; has the best of City reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Call on or address J. D., No. 6 West 35th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and assistant gardener, or to drive if required, and to make himself generally useful; country preferred; reference if required. Address THOMAS CONNOLLY, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, 33 YEARS of age, a situation as courier and general traveling servant; has been four years in the service of his present employer, to whom he is authorized to refer. Apply at Everett House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large employment house No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO UNderstands the general management of a gentleman's place, a situation; is married; can be highly recommended by his previous employer. Can be seen by addressing FLORIST, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an Englishman, married, no family; thoroughly understands his business, green-houses, &c.; ten years with present employer. Address H. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR superintendent by a Scotchman, married, no family; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; practical experience in stock and agriculture. Address R. ROSS, care seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, green-houses, grounds, vegetables, and would take charge of a small farm. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and all kind of farm work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of fruit, flowers and vegetables, green-house and graperies. Address G. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Address J. S., No. 26 East 34th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN or usher in some theatre or minstrels, or to make himself useful in any way; the best of references. Address T. C., No. 33 Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, W. S., care of No. 436 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, houseworkers; City and country, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.; young girls, &c.; at BOOKHAMS'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY COMPETENT man as gardener and coachman; either Scotch or German Protestant; one having first-rate references may hear of a desirable situation by addressing R. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PRINTERS.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, familiar with taking in orders for printing, &c.; must be able to make ordinary estimates, &c. Address PRINTER, stating wages expected, giving reference, &c., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY UNderstanding the gas fixture business as salesman and to take general charge. Answer by letter only to BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4th-av., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, girls for plain cooking, washing, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—A GARDENER, MIDDLE-AGED man. One who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring or give good references, may apply at No. 29 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE TO CARE A baby at her own residence; a Protestant preferred; references. Address Mrs. POTTER, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway.

LADIES WANTED TO DO THE FIN-est embroidery, caps and cuffs. No. 31 East 14th-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES }
AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW. } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 31st-st., from 4th to Lexington av.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. For flagging sidewalks in 3d-av., between 117th and 128th sts.

4th. For paving with Fisk Concrete pavement 124th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. The north side of 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

2d. The north side of 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. Both sides of 3d-av., between 117th and 127th sts.

4th. Both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKET, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 13, 1869. }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV-en that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTAB-lishment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY and fancy goods, and store to rent, only 44 miles from New-York; one of the healthiest towns in the State, growing fast; an excellent trade; increasing every day; a good opening for the business; terms easy. Apply to G. A. SHEPARD, Bricksburg, N. J., Ocean County.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between THOMAS A. WHITE and JOSEPH T. HOWLAND, under the firm of WHITE & HOWLAND, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to or by said firm, are to be received and paid by JOSEPH T. HOWLAND.

THOMAS A. WHITE,
JOSEPH T. HOWLAND.

Dated MARCH 18, 1869.

No. 85 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of WHITE & HOWLAND, will be continued by the undersigned, in his own name, at the same place.

J. T. HOWLAND.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINE-RY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM A. KEITH, of Springfield, in the District of Massachusetts, SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, LEMUEL ARNOLD and EDWARD R. ARNOLD, all of the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, members of the firm of Keith & Bumstead and Keith, Bumstead & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Keith; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in said Springfield, before Gideon Wells, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,
mh19-1aw3wF Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD FRANCE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH A. MARSH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN BOLDEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CARL SCHWEDLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT G. WALMSLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEMORIN LIBBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Demorin Libby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh22-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FOGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles E. Fogg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh8-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV H. LESSER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1869.

mh8-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, composing the firm of Rogers & Coryell, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or to their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees to their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
MARCH 20, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER L. FERRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. DUSTAN, Bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Dustan, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh15-1aw3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. VAN CLEFT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of Joseph L. Van Cleft, of the village of Middletown, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869.

LEWIS B. HALSEY,
of the City of Newburgh, N. Y.,
mh15-1aw3wM Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALFRED A. SNYDER and GEORGE D. WALLACE, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred A. Snyder and George D. Wallace, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1869.

HAMILTON WALLIS, Assignee,
mh8-1aw3wM* No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,212.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR HUDLER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar Hudler, the above-named bankrupt, of Rondout, in Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said Southern District of New-York.—Dated Rondout, N. Y., March 11, 1869.

D. B. STOW, Assignee,
mh15-1aw3wM Rondout, N. Y.

NO. 2,383.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. TALCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Talcott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh22-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TERENCE H. COSGROVE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANUEL TRUJILLO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 20, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. COTTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles B. Cotten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMZI COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Amzi Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3nM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CROSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James A. Crosby, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, and who was on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
mh22-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned, the assignee of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 103 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely of that day, the property and effects of the bankrupt's estate, consisting of a large lot of machinery, tools and fixtures connected therewith for the manufacture of musical instruments; patents, office fixtures, furniture, safe, musical instruments, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the property of the bankrupt's estate can call upon the assignee, who will show them the articles.

HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee,
No. 680 Broadway, City of New-York.
mh22-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,035.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON E. CRITTENDEN and CHARLES E. SERGEANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon E. Crittenden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and Charles E. Sergeant, who was of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.

NO. 2,250.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Abraham Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
mh22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO S. LANGTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lorenzo S. Langton, of the town of Mamakating, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1868.

NEHEMIAH FOWLER,
of the City of Newburgh, Assignee.
mh22-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYRON ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1869.

WILLIAM HARDY, Assignee,
No. 307 Grand-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,364.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLET BARTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Willet Barton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
mh22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN KEENAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Owen Keenan, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
mh22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WESLEY MERRITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,294.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Joseph Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh22-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NO. 2,256.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of James Strauss, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh22-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

REWARDS.

$1,500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,500 will be paid by the Treasurer of the County of Rockland for the arrest and testimony sufficient to convict the person or persons who committed a murder upon the person whose body was found at or near Spring Valley, in the town of Ramapo, in said county, on the 14th inst.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
MARCH 18, 1869. N. C. BLAUVELT, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FAUST. Leading character by Miss Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE LIONESS OF THE NORTH. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
LORBEERBAUM UNT BETTLESTAB. Leading character by Mr. F. Haase.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
3d-av., near 64th-st.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. GLADSTONE's bill "to put an end to theE stablishment of the Church of Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth," came up again in the House of Commons on Friday, and was debated at great length. Sir JOHN GRAY, (Liberal,) from Kilkenney, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished. Mr. EDWARD MIALL, (Liberal,) from Bradford, also supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by Right Honorable STAFFORD HENRY NORTHPOTE in opposition. JOHN BRIGHT then took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. He said the Established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England, but the question was, whether that Church was good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to this measure, as had been stated. Protestantism was the only fire that was destroying everything that is good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty. The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland.

The disturbances at Gerez de la Frontera, Spain, arising from the popular hostility to the Conscription law, have been quelled. That part of the country is now tranquil. It appears that there were over one hundred soldiers killed and wounded during the progress of the insurrection, and the citizens also suffered severe losses.

The question concerning the property of the Italian clergy is announced as decided.

Marshal NEIL, Minister of War, has urged upon the Corps Legislatif the completion of the reorganization of the French army. Peace was secure, he said, but France would not tolerate a Government unprepared to avenge an insult. The Budget report considers the condition of Europe as peaceful.

CUBA.

The fleet of transports having the State prisoners on board sailed Saturday for Fernando Po, from Havana. The wharves and roofs of houses commanding a view of the harbor were crowded with spectators. The embarkation of the prisoners was effected in an orderly manner. A disturbance occurred, however, on one of the wharves, in consequence of the detection of a thief, who was severely beaten and taken to the volunteer barracks. Later in the day Police Commissary ROMERO, who was suspected of sympathy with the thief, was assaulted by the populace and shot dead. The Captain-General endeavored to allay the excitement by trying the thief by Court-martial, and sentencing him to be shot. At the time of the embarkation of the prisoners a Cuban, standing near the Governor's palace, shouted, "Death to Spain! *Viva* CESPEDES!" He was on the instant shot dead by a sentry. The most intense excitement existed in Havana last night, and fears of another riot were entertained.

MEXICO.

Later intelligence has been received *via* San Francisco. General LOSADA had resigned his command, owing to powerful reasons not specified in his manifesto. DOMINGO HARA succeeds him. The garrison at Guadalajara had manifested a spirit of insubordination, but the disturbance had been quelled. Destructive inundations had occurred in Sinaloa. CEPEDA had assumed the duties of Governor of Lower California, and a more peaceful state of affairs is anticipated in the Peninsula. Indian outrages had occurred in the border States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Cohahulla. All was tranquil in the State of Domingo.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday a memorial relative to the dangerous condition of the lighthouse at Atlantic City, N. J., was presented. Certain petitions to remove political disabilities were introduced and referred. Several minor bills and resolutions were either introduced or called up, the most important being to reduce the ocean postage and to improve the navigation of the Delaware. The expiration of the morning hour brought up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act as unfinished business. Mr. VICKERS made an argument in support of this bill, and Mr. THAYER made a modification in his resolution relative to the report of appointments to be made by the President. A protracted debate ensued on the proposed measure, but, as on former days, the vote was postponed by Executive Session, Mr. CASSERLY, of California, made his *début* in an exceedingly long argument. The probable fate of the measure is canvassed a good deal, but the lines are so tightly drawn on both sides that the majority either way will not be more than one or two votes. Total repeal is hardly hoped for, but a suspension will probably be passed. The pressure of the office-seekers on the Senate is tremendous.

GENERAL.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau last week was $596,500. Shipments to the national banks, $283,099; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; at New-York, $200,000, Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulation, $342,690,200, and for public deposits, $32,716,350. The national bank notes issued were $100,800; total to date, $313,301,736; mutilated bills returned, $12,420,675; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,026,221; leaving in circulation to date, $299,854,840. The amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week was $431,921.

Ex-President JOHNSON arrived at his old home in Greenville, Tenn., on Saturday, when he received a warm reception from his old neighbors. In reply to the addresses presented, Mr. JOHNSON said that his Administration had been stormy and tempestuous, because he had been battling in behalf of the Constitution. He was now a freed man—freed from the bondage of administering the Government under a violated Constitution. Congress was a body of usurpers. He reviewed his political life, and reminded his hearers that the first office he ever held was an Alderman in their city. Nothing to-day foreshadowed the part he would take hereafter in the politics of the State. He had laid aside his official robes, and would remain a private citizen. He will visit Knoxville and Nashville in a few days, when his future course will be developed.

The express train going west on the Great Western Railway ran off the track at Beachville, at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The Pullman sleeping car was precipitated over an embankment twelve feet, making one complete revolution. No one was killed; but JAMES LAMONT, of Chatham, had two ribs broken and severely injured about his head, and is not expected to recover. Several others were slightly injured. The wounded were conveyed to the Tecumseh House, at London, and are receiving the best medical attention obtainable.

The Canadian bank statement for February shows the circulation of the Bank of Montreal to be $150,000, the Bank of Toronto $90,000, and the Ontario Bank $200,000 less than in February, 1868; and the Bank of Commerce has increased about $400,000. The Bank of Montreal has increased its deposits $3,000,000; the Bank of Commerce over $1,000,000; the Canadian Bank about $400,000. The Royal Canadian Bank has increased its discounts about $700,000; the Bank of Commerce over $1,000,000. The banks of Montreal, Ontario and Toronto are about the same as last year. The Dominion notes in circulation amount to $4,003,000. The specie held amounts to $907,000. Debentures held by the Receiver-General amount to $3,000,000.

General SAMUEL FESSENDEN died in Portland, Me., on Saturday, at the age of about 85 years. He was in his active day eminent as a lawyer, citizen, Mason and politician. He has been Grand Master of the Masons' Fraternity in Maine. He leaves a large family of descendants, many of whom are distinguished in the public service, Senator FESSENDEN being the eldest.

On Tuesday night last a well-dressed stranger, aged 45 years, arrived at the St. Charles Hotel, Toledo, where he registered himself as "FREDERICK SAUNDERS, New-York," and said he intended going next day to Detroit, and was given a room. On the following morning he complained of not feeling well, and his meals were taken to his room. Some time during the day he went to a drug store and purchased chloroform and opium. On Friday morning the room door was found bolted on the inside, and on being forced, the occupant was found lying upon his bed in an insensible condition, but still breathing slightly. The fumes of chloroform were strong in the room, but the opium had disappeared. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but death soon after ensued. Letters were found on his person from H. W. GARDNER, Treasurer of the Providence Steam-Engine Company, recommending FREDERICK SAUNDERS as having been engaged in the establishment for more than three years. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

DANIEL MCGUIRE was tried on Saturday in Buffalo for the murder of JOHN FORD, and was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. He received a sentence of four years' imprisonment. The case assumed considerable porminence in consequence of the prisoner's associations. The Alden rioters will be tried today.

On the 16th ult. Mr. MANUEL EST, who shipped in New-Orleans as a fireman on board the monitor *Manco Capac*, was accidentally scalded to death on board that vessel on the passage from Pensacola to Key West.

On Thursday last, three young girls, daughters of farmers, near Chambersburg, Penn., were assaulted by a negro and their persons outraged. A colored boy, aged 19, named CAM. NORRIS, has been arrested as the violator. On Friday night an attempt was made by the citizens to take the accused from the jail and hang him, but the mob was dissuaded from the act by prominent residents. NORRIS is still in the custody of the Sheriff, who has summoned a strong force to assist him in enforcing the law.

Colonel HUGH BUCHANAN, who was nominated for Congress in September last by the Democrats of the Third District of Georgia, has tendered his resignation, and a convention is to be held in La Grange on Thursday next to nominate another candidate. The election will occur on the first Wednesday in May.

In some of the Indiana Democratic districts of the Legislature there are independent Democratic candidates pledged not to resign, in order to break a quorum and thus prevent the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Missouri River is reported as rising rapidly, and the speedy opening of navigation is anticipated.

A fight occurred on Thursday at Fort Lyons, near Puebla, between the colored and white troops, in which several of the combatants were killed and wounded.

The marriage of Prince LOUIS DE BOURBON, nephew to the Ex-Queen of Naples, to Senorita AMELIE DE HAMEL, of Havana, took place privately on Saturday in the room of the Jefferson Market Police Court. The ceremony was performed by Justice DODGE. The Catholic priest who was to have married the parties was forbidden to do so by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, and a civil marriage was consequently sought through Mayor HALL. The latter having left his office, recourse was had to the first Justice thought of.

A large meeting of journeymen tailors took place yesterday in the Germania Rooms, with a view of procuring an increase of wages. A number of speakers delivered addresses, and measures were taken to draw the entire craft into an organization, and carry out their views.

Yesterday was Palm Sunday. The day was observed with the usual ceremonials in the Catholic churches, and was duly remembered by the Episcopalians and other sects.

A committee from the printers on strike will receive propositions from WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK to-day, in regard to a compliance of the latter with the scale of prices demanded by the Typographical Union. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK belong to the small number of firms still refusing to pay their journeymen the rates required. They do much City printing, and the Union requested the Common Council to withdraw it, under pain of forfeiting their votes in future, and those of the different unions of mechanics in the City who are banded with them.

Cotton was more active on Saturday at irregular prices. Breadstuffs were in light demand. Wheat and Corn were cheaper. Provisions were slow of sale. Pork and Lard were quoted easier. Groceries tamer. Freights very dull.

Our Differences with England—Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

It is quite clear that the *Alabama* Treaty, concluded by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON with the English Government, will be rejected by the Senate: and that rejection will be approved by public sentiment. A great many motives combine to produce this result. A large and influential part of the Senate is opposed to ratifying the treaty, because doing so would give a triumph to ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration and to Mr. SEWARD. Others object to specific provisions of the treaty; and others still maintain that the wrongs of which we complain are not such as can be redressed by payment of the pecuniary damages which we sustained.

This may be true. We are inclined to think it is. But it is by no means easy to see how, upon this theory, those wrongs *can* be redressed, or in what way any adjustment of difficulties can possibly be reached.

We insist that the conduct of England in conceding belligerent rights to the confederates, in acknowledging their flag on the high seas before they had achieved their independence as a nation, in creating for them a navy when they had not a naval port on the face of the earth, in building, arming and manning for them ships-of-war and sending them out in their service to prey upon our commerce, was what gave to the rebellion the enormous proportions it finally assumed, prolonged the war at least one or two years, added enormously to its cost in life and in money, and was in gross violation of the laws of neutrality, and open disregard of the obligations of friendship which England had assumed by treaties with the United States. Such acts are not atoned for,—such wrongs are not redressed,—by paying for the commerce they destroyed, or the losses they caused. Admit this to be true; the question still recurs,—how *are* they to be redressed? In what form can the English offer satisfaction, or in what form can we demand it? Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration strove very hard to bring about a settlement of this question. Mr. SEWARD spent four laborious years, first in trying to prevent England from doing us the damage she did, and then in trying to convince her that we were entitled to some signal redress,—which he put in the form of payment of losses sustained. And England has finally been brought to take the initial step toward a settlement of the question on this basis.

Now the mere rejection of this basis does not establish any other. The question will still remain, and none of its difficulties will be removed. General GRANT'S Administration will succeed to all the embarrassments in dealing with it which Mr. JOHNSON'S encountered, with some very formidable ones freshly added, by the contemptuous repudiation which everything thus far done is likely to receive. What demands will General GRANT make upon England, in satisfaction of our complaints? The London *Times*, in an article which we copied yesterday, contends that nothing less than the concession by England that there was *no war*, but merely a rebellion, an *emeute* or an insurrection, of which England had no right to know anything whatever, will satisfy the United States. This, though stated in extravagant terms, is not as wide of the truth as the *Times* affects to believe. Throughout the whole diplomatic controversy Mr. SEWARD insisted that the conflict in the United States was not *war* in any sense known to public law,—or in any such sense as authorized the resort to principles applicable to war between sovereign and independent Powers. He insisted that in the eye of public law it was merely an insurrection, to which only one of the parties had ever obtained recognition as an independent nation or had ever established a claim to such recognition,—and until such claim should be established he demanded that England should remain faithful to the treaty obligations into which she had entered with the United States, and abstain from aiding, in any way, or to any extent, those who were striving to overthrow their authority and destroy their national existence.

We still insist that this position was right and that England ought to have acted upon it. Her wrong to us lay in the fact that she did not do so. Virtually and practically she joined our enemies in making war upon us,—not so fully nor so openly as she might, but fully enough to do us enormous damage, and as openly as she dared. General GRANT will probably feel that England owes us an acknowledgment, that she was wrong in treating the rebellion as a war, and the Confederacy as a sovereign nation, capable of making war,—and he may demand that she shall make this acknowledgment as preliminary to paying whatever damages an impartial Commission may decide that her action inflicted upon us. This, though not expressed in exactly the same terms, is probably in substance what the London *Times* means by the concession that there was *no war*, as the only concession which will satisfy the United States. And it may be true, as the *Times* says it is, that "no British statesman will ever so stultify and disgrace himself, or will ever be such a hypocrite, as to make a public confession" of this sort.

Suppose this is so; what can happen then? It is not easy to say what *can* happen, or what *may* happen. Both parties may become so exasperated over the matter as to go to war about it—though Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is certainly right in saying that it is impossible to conceive greater insanity than this would imply. But the worst thing that is *likely* to happen is that our differences with England on this subject will remain *unsettled* for a good many years to come. And we are bound to add that in our opinion the American people will be better satisfied, on the whole, with this result than with any other. There are too many elements and motives of hostility to make a peaceful and harmonious adjustment of our differences with England universally acceptable in this country. The Irish element alone is, in numbers, in social weight, in religious sentiment and especially in political importance, too considerable a power to allow full acquiescence in such a settlement. It is a comfort and a consolation to a very large portion of our people to reflect that we have grounds of complaint outstanding against England upon which we can go to war with her, and conquer Canada to say nothing of Ireland, whenever we "feel so disposed." Not that we have any immediate purpose of doing it, or intend to fix a date when we will do it; but we don't want to feel absolutely precluded from doing it, with a show of reasons whenever we may be in the mood.

Another point in the case our people do not forget. England, in the acts by which she wronged and damaged us, introduced new rights and rules for neutral nations, of which we may avail ourselves hereafter whenever we choose. The right which England exercised and which she yet defends, of furnishing a navy with munitions of war and ports of refuge to the privateers she herself builds for communities in rebellion, but without any of these things, remains open to us; and our people are by no means blind to the emergencies which may open the way for us to retort its exercise. And this is among the considerations which will incline them to be quite content even if our *Alabama* differences with England are not at once adjusted.

Railroad Legislation at Albany.

The law-givers assembled at Albany are intent upon maintaining their reputation in connection with railroad matters. It is not a good reputation, unfortunately, but such as it is they are not disposed to be losers.

The session has not been propitious so far, we must admit. There has been no big opportunity for plunder. With appetites sharpened by the experience of the last year or two, the lobby has this season had little on which to luxuriate. No huge scheme has come up, to be promoted on one side and resisted on the other. The half million performance of the Erie Company in 1868 is not likely to be repeated, though the report of the Senate Investigating Committee has shown that it might be with absolute impunity. What is to be done, then? The scheme for fixing upon the State Treasury a load of millions to aid in bringing the steam horse to every man's door is atrocious in its way. But it is a case of log-rolling, not of retaining lobby agents and buying votes. Something else must be found, or the gentlemen of the lobby will not make their expenses, and virtuous Senators and members will return hungry to their homes. The emergency is great, but not greater than the ingenuity of those whom it most concerns.

The Central Railroad has been selected as the victim. It is plethoric, and can spare some blood without fainting. It is rich and must be made to minister to legislators' necessities. But how shall the operation be performed? The road is not an applicant for favors. No scheme in its interest needs pushing through. It does not require the intermediate services of lobbyists, the reports of committees, or the votes of law-givers. Nevertheless, it must be reached and literally dragged in by a process which modern JONATHAN WILDS may study with profit. There has been nothing like it since the days of highwaymen.

Both the Senate and the Assembly have before them bills "in relation to the New-York Central Railroad Company," the purpose of which is to steal from its exchequer "all accumulated profits of said Company, as reported by the Board of Directors in the month of December last, over and above ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company during the period in which such profits and accumulations included dividends declared and paid on the stock of the Company at that time." And it is made the duty of the Attorney-General to take legal measures to effect the robbery, and to secure the transfer of the proceeds to the State Treasurer.

Of course, the measure is directed against the large accumulation of profits which is represented by the eighty per cent. scrip dividend declared in December last. That enormous sum very conscientious legislators propose to confiscate. There is nothing in the Constitution of the State or in the Charter of the Company in virtue of which the Legislature may interfere. There is nothing in law or equity, in common sense or common honesty, by which the proposal may be justified. It is a clear case of attempted spoliation; a case which no enactment can make valid, and which could not be made valid without destroying the rights of property, and jeopardizing the interests of every corporation and every firm in the State.

Much might be said in support of a judicious effort for revising railroad and other legislation with the view of preventing that watering of stock which everywhere entails an oppressive tax upon the community. But the subject is as delicate as it is important; and the wisest heads may not unfairly shrink from a problem which involves corporate efficiency quite as much as the interests of the public. The desirableness of doing something has been lately demonstrated by Mr. ADAMS in the *North American Review*, but the difficulty of the task deters him from suggesting practical remedies. Or, again, the Legislature, if it would infuse integrity and responsibility into corporate management, might advantageously pass a general law exacting full information respecting the affairs of railroads, and enforcing the very proper regulations of the New-York Stock Exchange in regard to the registration of stocks and the conditions attending new issues. These things the Legislature might properly and profitably do, and none could gainsay its motives or its policy.

But the threatened robbery of the Central Road rests upon no principle and admits of no palliation. It is an attempt to disregard rights as strong as those of any other property owner, and by an *ex post facto* enactment to appropriate money to which the State is no more entitled than to the rents of Mr. ASTOR, the profits of Mr. STEWART, or the earnings of FISK's Grand Opera House. For legislation of this character, JONATHAN WILD is the true exemplar.

We cannot believe that there is any likelihood of the passage of this infamous scheme. We have not much confidence in the purity of the Legislature as a whole, or in its care for the Constitution or the public welfare. But it is not to be supposed that sufficient votes may be had to carry through either House a measure which should be described as "A Bill to legalize thieving, and to make the Central Railroad the first victim."

Whether it succeed or fail, the introduction of the measure is suspicious. It looks like a device to secure blackmail. Some, indeed, will declare that it has been framed under a supposition that to avert annoyance and litigation the Company will pay handsomely, according to the Erie scale as developed in the Senate whitewashing report. If this really is the expectation, we trust that it will be disappointed. We want to see the friends and the fate of a movement which might be more naturally looked for in the vicinity of the Five Points than in the immaculate precincts of the State Capitol.

Mr. Carey and Commissioner Wells.

We are happy to announce that the venerable HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, has at last concluded another of his protracted labors. Since the 1st of February he has been endeavoring with the help of the New-York *Tribune* to demolish Commissioner WELLS, and has drawn out the process of demolition to the extent of thirteen letters abounding in repetitions and antiquarian citations, and which have doubtless proved as interesting to the general reader as would an equal number of pages from *Duns Scotus*, or *King James' Counterblast*. The *Tribune* commends these letters in the following language. "No one," it says, "can read these letters without being impressed with the candor and courtesy with which the author's views are commended."

As specimens of the candor and courtesy, we give the following extract from the close of the letter No. 12:

"Why is it that your report is so precisely in accordance with the views and wishes of those great British 'capitalists,' who are accustomed, 'in their efforts to gain and keep foreign markets,' to distribute money so very freely among those of our people who are supposed to be possessed of power to influence public opinion?"

Now if this paragraph means anything it is intended to insinuate, if not openly to charge, that the money of British capitalists has been distributed in this country to influence legislation, and that Mr. WELLS made his recent report under and by reason of such influence. If it does not mean this then the words used have no legitimate and honest meaning.

We would suggest therefore to Mr. CAREY, as the matter is one of great public interest, that he write one more letter, viz.: his fourteenth—and give us his evidence on this subject. If British gold is flowing around in our midst, if Commissioner WELLS has had his pockets lined with it, we should like to know it. We want no insinuations about so important a matter, but the naked truth; and we should be very glad to have some one to throw light on the important questions—as to who contributed the gold? Who distributed it? How much did Commissioner WELLS get? And did anybody else get any? We have no doubt, moreover, that the gold speculators in Wall-street, the lobby in Washington, and those who are anxious for the immediate return to specie payments, would also like early information as to whether there is to be a further importation of sovereigns, the time when, and the exact amount.

If Mr. CAREY or the *Tribune* cannot or will not furnish this information, then we do not well see how the *Tribune's* claim for courtesy and candor on the part of the writer of the thirteen epistles can fairly be sustained. And if such evidence cannot be produced, the public will surely be warranted in pronouncing that cause most weak, which needs to be supported by the use of such groundless and contemptible insinuations.

M. Haussman in Trouble.

The Prefect of the Seine has at last met with a check in his triumphant career. He has worked "miracles of ædility;" he has made Paris the most beautiful city in the world, but then he has incurred a city debt in so doing equal to ninety millions of dollars, and it now seems that a considerable portion of the money has been raised in a manner which if not absolutely illegal, was at least surreptitious, and calculated to deceive the tax-paying citizens as to the amount for which they were liable. He is also accused by the Opposition of having been guilty of something very like peculation in the matter of contracts—letting them them out to friends, instead of putting them up to auction. Our Paris correspondent has recently given a concise and vivid account of the fray—how MM. THIERS, PICARD, GARNIER-PAGES and others, metaphorically speaking, demanded the Prefect's head; how the Ministers, one by one, were driven from the field of argument, and compelled to trust in their majority alone, and how the "magnificent Prefect" himself, secure in the consciousness of his own greatness, the favor of the Emperor and the majority in the Corps Legislatif, calmly and haughtily defied the heathen who were raging so furiously together against him. After a long and excited debate on the *projet de loi* relating to the finances of the City of Paris, the Opposition amendment annulling the treaty between the city and the Credit Foncier, and invalidating all monetary transactions between the two, was defeated by 142 to 97. The minority is, we believe, by far the largest force that the Opposition has yet been able to muster, and the division shows how clear a case must have been made out against the Prefect, and how ruthlessly the discreditable nature of his "financing" must have been exposed, when so many of the Ministerial representatives refused to obey the crack of M. ROUHER's whip. Still, however, the actual victory rests with Government, although the Opposition has achieved a moral triumph. Tax-gatherers may come, and tax-gatherers may go, but the Prefect of the Seine goes on forever.

But the most noteworthy feature in the whole affair is the revelation of the fact that there has long existed in many quarters a deep and intense antipathy to M. HAUSSMAN'S theory as well as to his practice—a dislike of his objects as well as of the means by which he has sought to carry them out. There have always been those who have maintained that the real objects of Haussmanization were partly strategic and partly designed to keep the Parisian *ouvrier* contented by finding plenty of good work for him; but, as a rule, those who took this ground of complaint were ready to accept the beautification of Paris as desirable, and to rejoice over, and make profit out of, the crowds of foreigners attracted by its results. But the feeling now unexpectedly brought to light is based on very different grounds. It is evident from the tone of the debate and the discussions in the Press that the *Débats* correctly expresses the feeling of many a Parisian in protesting against the principle of transforming the proud and ancient city of Paris into a kind of vast hotel, in fitting up which no expense is to be spared and no luxury left unattained, in order that wealthy customers may be attracted. At an enormous cost, and by recourse to all kinds of questionable devices for raising money, ancient Paris, with all its grand legendary and historical associations, is to be swept away in order to make room for a Haussmanized Paris that is to be nothing but a "place of luxury and pleasure, a rendezvous for all the idle millionaires in Europe"—and America, the *Débats* might have added. It objects to Paris being made, "*par excellence*, the headquarters of luxury, gastronomy, venal amours" and "debauchery of every kind." In fine, to use the language of the *Débats*—in its reply to a London paper which half praises, half "chaffs" the Prefect—Parisians

"desire for our chief city nobler destinies; our national pride shrinks from the idea that the birthplace of MOLIERE and VOLTAIRE may one day be turned into TRIMALCIO'S filthy sty."

This is not an altogether unnatural feeling, but we fancy it is too late now to remonstrate. The more thoroughly the identity of old Paris is destroyed, the more completely are the traditions of older dynasties submerged; and the greater the splendors of new Paris, the greater the popularity of the Second Empire with the classes who, after all, form the vast majority both of Parisians and Provincials. NAPOLEON has set his mind on his object, and he and his superb ædile will carry it through. In the meantime, we cannot help recording our impression that the *Débats* takes a pessimist view of the destinies of new Paris. There are thousands who derive amusement, recreation, health, instruction and harmless pleasure from a visit to Paris, who are neither "wealthy idlers" nor votaries of "all kinds of debauchery." For ourselves, while understanding the mournful feelings of the *Débats*, we feel strongly inclined to cry "*Vive Haussman.*"

MINOR TOPICS.

The marriage of a Prince of the House of Bourbon, which we announced on Saturday as about to take place in this City, was celebrated on the afternoon of that day at Jefferson Market Police Court, by Justice DODGE. The bridegroom, Prince LOUIS, of Bourbon, or more extensively, Prince LOUIS-MARIE-FERDINAND-PIERRE-D'ALCANTARA, is the first son of Count D'AQUILA, uncle of FRANCIS II., ex-King of Naples, and the Princess MARIE-JANUARIA, daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil, PEDRO I. The bride was Miss AMELIA ISABEL HAMEL, a Havana belle, or more properly an American *belle*, for our Havana correspondent, in his last letter, said she was a native of New-Orleans, whose family removed to Havana some fifteen years ago. It was in Paris that the lovers met, and our Paris news some weeks ago contained an account of their romantic attachment, and subsequently we had an account of their elopement from Paris to Cologne. The Prince's father had refused his assent to the marriage, and at Cologne the authorities of the Church refused to permit its celebration; but the gallant Prince was not the man to be overcome by political, dynastic or ecclesiastical obstacles; and it happened that the father of the bride, who, unlike the father of the bridegroom, was willing, telegraphed from Havana *via* New-York to Paris, through the Cuba and Atlantic Cables, that the pair should come to this City and have their nuptials celebrated in a free country. Here they arrived last week, (the bride being accompanied by her mother,) but here also the authorities of the Catholic Church stepped in to prevent the marriage at the very moment of its celebration. Daunted, doubtless, but not discomfited, the Prince determined upon a civil marriage, and proceeded to the City Hall to have His Honor the Mayor perform the ceremony. But Mayor OAKEY HALL happened to be absent—(we don't suppose he will ever forgive himself for that absence, which destroyed his chance of marrying a Bourbon Prince,) and the Prince and his lady love proceeded to Jefferson Market Police Court, (what a dreadful thought!) where Justice DODGE performed the marriage ceremony, as by law provided, and the twain, now man and wife, proceeded to their lodgings. The whole story is like one of the olden time. It is a real love adventure of a gallant young Prince, and a fair lady; and his labors with his proud father, his devices with the French Emperor, his pleadings with the Archbishop of Cologne, his difficulty with the Catholic ecclesiastics of New-York; and his final triumph and the consummation of his desires by a happy marriage, will constitute material for a first-class tale illustrative of the fact that the course of true love never did run smooth. He is not yet twenty-four.

In our Hayti news will be found a decree issued by the insurgents, placing the country under the protectorate of the United States.

The death of a young girl the other day, while under the influence of chloroform at the Eye Infirmary, is another warning of the dangers that may attend the use of this anæsthetic. The Coroner's Jury very properly exculpated the surgeons who administered it; but there is no doubt that the administration of chloroform to persons of feeble vitality or feeble constitution, ought to be performed with great caution and intelligence.

All the first-class European steamship lines are following the example which was set by the General Transatlantic Company, of dispatching their steamers on sailing day precisely two hours before the time of high-water on the bar. By adopting this plan, the danger of running aground, to which all vessels of deep draught are liable, and into which they have often fallen when 12 o'clock was the fixed hour of starting, has been obviated. Passengers sometimes complain of the irregularity of the starting-hour, as putting them to inconvenience; but, perhaps, if they knew that this slight drawback to their convenience before they leave the wharf is often the means of saving them a detention of many hours in the Lower Bay, they would feel pleasanter about it.

Applicants for office ought to forward their *photographs* along with their recommendations, when they are not able to put in an appearance in person. In many cases the President and his Secretaries could form a better judgment of a candidate's fitness for the place by looking at his photograph than by reading a bushel of letters. A man with a fine open countenance, an honest expression, a business-like style, and an appearance of determination and energy, would find these characteristics of more value than the strongest puff from another party. It is true that some persons might suffer by sending their photographs; but then it is sweet to suffer for one's country.

Oxford beat Cambridge for the ninth time in succession at the great University boat race the other day. The result was probably owing, as in previous years, to the superlative excellence of the Oxford crew, rather than to any marked weakness or defects of style on the part of Cambridge. If our aquatic knights-errant from Harvard persist in their chivalric wish to enter the lists with Oxford in September, it is high time for them to be negotiating for the arrangement of details. They will have a magnificent crew to contend with, and in justice to themselves, the sooner they have definite conditions and date before them the better.

As the Spanish authorities of Cuba have been shooting such of the revolutionary leaders as they have got hold of, they need not expect us to be particularly horrified at the barbarity of revolutionists, in case they should shoot some of the leaders of the Spanish party, when they get hold of them.

The first annual fair of the State Poultry Society, which opens in this City to-day, will doubtless attract a good many people. The poultry interest is of enormous value, and the improvement of the breed of fowls is of importance to everybody.

President GRANT'S appointment of three women as Postmistresses—(the word is abominable, and wouldn't *Postofficers* be better?)—has attracted to Washington a rush of female office-seekers. Some of them are in pursuit of places as internal revenue officers, others as Custom-house functionaries, and others in other branches of the service. It is to be hoped the office-hunting mania will not spread among the women.

We mentioned the other day the trial that was in progress at Montauban, France, of nine women for infanticide. The last mail brings us the sentences that were pronounced. One of the women was condemned to the galleys for life, another for ten years, and the others for shorter terms. It seems that in France, at least, infanticide is a punishable crime, and severely punishable, moreover.

Electoral corruption is a good deal more barefaced in other countries than it is here; and in saying this, we do not refer merely to English practices. We have this statement, for example, of an election for the Hungarian Parliament which has just been held in one of the districts: "'Treating' was unscrupulously resorted to by both sides in the most open manner, and for several weeks before the election, drink, food and tobacco were freely distributed among the voters." We are grateful that such practices as these have been kept out of America thus far.

We have no doubt that a great many office-seekers who send their applications to Washington are in trouble as to the most effective terms in which to couch their desires. A good example of the proper thing may be found in the following note, which a member of Congress has received from one of his constituents, and the publication of which he has permitted in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"I have been thinking whether it would not be better for my health for me to go out of the country, and I have concluded to ask for one of the following places: The Consulate at London, or
Liverpool, or
Paris, or
Havre, or
Cuba,
and I leave it to you to select, as you have better opportunities to judge. I would like if you would advise me a few days before the appointment is made, so that I can arrange my business."

The writer of this unmistakable epistle has certainly a better chance of success than the writer of another communication received by the same Congressman from an office-seeker, which consisted of eighteen foolscap pages, closely written, and which he desired should be read to General GRANT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To the Editor of the Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12, 1869.

I am just in receipt of your letter. You are entirely correct in your views. I was not a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue under General GRANT, but positively and repeatedy declined to allow my name to be used in connection with that office. I did consent last Fall to accept the place if appointed by President JOHNSON, and Mr. ROLLINS agreed to resign in my favor at any time that the President would send my name to the Senate. But even this arrangement was originally made without my knowledge. My health is not strong enough to permit me to discharge the duties of the office during the hot months of Summer, and I cordially approved and indorsed the appointment of Mr. DELANO. Yours truly,

R. C. PARSONS.

Reform at Niagara Falls.

From the Rochester Union, March 20.

It will be a subject of congratulation among travelers who visit the Falls of Niagara, that the people of the village on the American side of the cataract have become aroused to the importance of doing something for the protection of strangers. Hackmen and keepers of curiosity shops have been in league, it is supposed, to carry on this nefarious business, and hitherto the respectable citizens of the village have done little or nothing to correct the evil. It is said that the gentlemen chosen Trustees at the recent election were put there to inaugurate and carry out a reform so much needed. They are said to be gentlemen of standing, having courage to undertake the work. They have issued an address to the citizens, calling upon them to sustain them.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Republic, March 18.

Mr. SHELLABARGER has returned to this city from public service at Washington, in improved health. He was not an applicant for any foreign mission and has no knowledge of any "prospective appointment." His intention is to resume the practice of his profession in this city—an intention we warmly commend.

The New-Hampshire Election.

The Concord *Statesman* sums up the full election returns in New-Hampshire as follows: Whole Governor vote, 67,829. STEARNS, Republican, has 35,773; and BEDEL, Democrat, 32,057, and there are 30 scattering. STEARNS' majority is thus 3,716. For Congress, ELA'S majority in the First District is 1,700; STEVENS', in the Second District, 1,600; and BENTON'S, in the Third District, 600. The Senate stands ten Republicans to two Democrats; but there is a probability that the Democratic candidate in the Eleventh District may be proved ineligible. The House consists of 193 Republicans and 139 Democrats. Republican majority, 54.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

Turkey and Greece—The Cretan Rebellion—Letter from an American.

The following letter upon the Greek question is from an American of eminent ability, who has resided for many years in Europe, and has had opportunities such as have been offered to few of his countrymen for becoming familiar with the merits of the "Greek question" in all its aspects. It may serve to modify hastily-formed opinions on a question that elicits a good deal of attention both in Europe and in this country:

ITALY, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

I will say a word or two on the "Greek question," to which you allude.

I recollect BENEDETTI's saying to me, years ago, that this question was a problem of impossible solution, and we concurred in thinking that it was so, because it was a quarrel which had no right side. No doubt the Greeks have been hardly treated by the Turks, but they can be controlled in no other way. When I was in the East there were more complaints of tyranny and oppression from Samos, which was always ruled by a Greek Prince, and where there were few or no Turks, than from any other part of the Turkish Empire. These complaints, and the turbulent character of the population, have at last induced the Porte to deprive Samos of its autonomy, and govern it by a Pacha, and I do not believe the population will suffer by the change.

In Greece itself the experiment of self-government has been for most purposes a failure. The pretended progress of the country is in the main a fiction, and the increase of the wealth, population, industry and resources of Greece are enormously exaggerated. Politically the Greeks have retrograded. The earliest of their numerous constitutions, framed during the revolution, at a period when the sons of wealthy Greeks were educated in Western Europe, was more liberal than the next, and the obscurantist influence has been a growing one from that day to this; so that in matters of government this generation is behind that which, aided by Christendom, achieved the independence of the nation. Greece, you know, enjoyed the undivided sympathies of the Christian world. Aid and encouragement, in every possible form, were lavished upon her, and the University of Athens had, twenty years ago, by the bounty of England, France and Germany, a well-selected library and philosophical apparatus, larger and more complete than any that then existed in the United States.

For the development of the resources of the country, and the encouragement of its industry, roads were the first necessity. Before the revolution of 1844, the Bavarian Government had built one road five or six miles long, leading to a country palace of the King, and another to Megara, twenty-five miles from Athens. To the best of my knowledge these, with a few short drives badly kept up, about the Capital, are all the carriage roads which exist in the Greek territory, after thirty-nine years of independence. Agriculture and manufactures are not more prosperous than they were under the Turks, and, as a general rule, it may be said that life and property have not been safer since since the revolution than before. The public debt is variously stated at from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000, the latter estimate being probably nearest the truth. The population does not probably exceed 1,000,000, though reported at 1,300,000, and the debt is, proportionably to population, greater than with us.

The result of the annexation of Crete to Greece may be imagined from what has taken place in the Ionian Islands. Under the British Government the Ionians were very prosperous; they had good schools, a well-cultivated soil, and most excellent roads. In fact, they were, to my eye, among the most beautiful and attractive portions of the earth's surface that I have seen. Now all is changed. No attention has been paid to the maintenance of the roads, which have, consequently, gone to destruction. Government and order have been succeeded by violence and anarchy, and the people are fast relapsing into barbarism. And yet the Ionians were in a far more advanced state of civilization than the Cretans are at this day.

There are in Crete not less than 80,000 Mussulmans. The first act of the liberated Cretans would be to butcher the Turks, and the next to cut the throats of each other. In fact, the Greek race (or rather the Hellenized Slavons who have succeeded to the Greeks—for there is little or nothing of old Greek blood left) shows no aptitude for civilization; and the lively picture given of the nation by ABOUT in "Le Roi des Montagnes," the best picture we have of Greece, is no more exaggerated than a portrait must be in the characteristic features, in order to be a good likeness.

It is a fact of great historical interest, and also of much importance in estimating the character of the Greeks, that the Turks, who were Nomades, and can hardly be said to have possessed civil institutions until after the taking of Constantinople, once established there, adopted the organization of the Greek Empire, and have ever since governed exactly in the old Byzantine system. Even the abuses of the palace, bowstring and all, (I make no exception,) are simply inheritances from the Lower Greek Empire; and if the Greeks were to recover Byzantium to-day, they would supplant a better Government—for the Turks have improved—than the Ottomans overthrew in 1453.

There is a great deal of false and foolish talk about the importance of the 15,000,000 (!) Greeks in the future of the East as a Christian influence. In fact, there are not 3,000,000 Greeks on the face of the earth; and though there are many good Christians among them, the Greeks nowhere exercise a truly Christian influence, or live in a Christian spirit.

The late revolt in Candia was purely an artificial affair, got up by Russian influence in the hope of wheedling Christendom into the support of the movement by appealing to the ignorant and bigoted hatred of the Turks, so nearly universal in Europe and America. Russia soon found that the Great Powers were not to be cheated into a war for the sake of making her the mistress of Europe, by giving Constantinople—the first military position in the world—into the hands of the Czar; and she suddenly disappeared from the scene, leaving crack-brained Philhellenes to keep the cauldron boiling, until public opinion should force an intervention in behalf of the oppressed Christians of the East.

These men have encouraged this unhappy revolt, knowing that it would cause, as it has done, the total ruin, one would not exaggerate much in saying the death, of half the Christian, as well as the Moslem, population of the island; but hoping that the foolish fanaticism of Europe and America would at last be roused to a crusade against the Moslems as the enemies of Christianity.

We are now urged to do just what we so severely censure the English for doing in our civil war, and with less excuse. I certainly have no malice toward the Greeks, but I know them too well to find any promise in them; and though I have not the same feeling on the subject, my reason tells me that the Philhellene speeches of some of our best men, at New-York and elsewhere, are not a whit sounder, or more truly dictated by enlightened philanthropy, than those of the rebel sympathizers at the public meetings at Liverpool and elsewhere in England five years ago.

The tendency of our politics to interference in what does not concern us, and I add, to the absorption of all that join us, our Philhellenism, our Fenianism, our hasty expression of sympathy with a cause of whose real character we know nothing, in Spain, like ALLEN's resolution of congratulation to France for having "consolidated the principles of liberty in a Republican form of Government" in 1848, and many other similar movements, are some of them positively criminal, and others politically "worse than crimes—they are blunders."

Mr. B. F. Joubert and Major Dumas.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 17.

All distinctions of color being abolished, we can freely and frankly say that no two more respectable or capable men from this State have applied for a recognition of their merits and services to the cause of Radicalism than B. F. JOUBERT and Major DUMAS. They are natives of Louisiana, of the ancient population, and if not of pure Caucasian stock, one of them at least. Mr. JOUBERT, would pass everywhere for a white gentleman, far above the ordinary status of those who demean themselves so far as to seek a public office. The other, Major DUMAS, is an Octaroon, the son of a wealthy proprietor of this city, and a gentleman of education and refinement. They are both, JOUBERT and DUMAS, men of culture and travel, who speak two languages well, who have the reputation of being honest and honorable men in all their transactions, and who would fill any of the Federal offices in the city far better than the majority of the white seekers thereof.

HAYTI.

Annexation to the United States Proposed by the Insurgents.

Late numbers of the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Haytien Republic, contains some interesting disclosures on the subject of annexation to the United States.

On the 12th of January last, the *Independence d'Hayti*, a paper which supports the present rebellion against the Government of President SALNAVE, and which is published at Jacmel, a town on the south coast held by the rebels, spoke thus of President JOHNSON's last message to Congress:

"We have read, in spite of its great length, the message of President JOHNSON to the American Congress at the opening of the session. That document is altogether so interesting that but for the pressure upon our space, it should appear in full in our columns. We confine ourselves, therefore, to reproducing that part of the message which relates to our country. Let President JOHNSON, and all who think with him, know that the Haytian is prepared to bury himself under the ruins of his country rather than lose his nationality. There are but two men bearing the name of Haytian who dream, or who labor, to annex Hayti to a foreign Power. These are SALNAVE and BAEZ."

A few weeks after this had appeared the text of a decree passed by the Council of State of the Provisional Government formed by the Southern insurgents, sitting at Aux Cayes, fell into the hands of President SALNAVE, and has just been been published in the *Moniteur*. The following is a translation of the decree:

LIBERTY, EQUALITY,
SOUTHERN STATE OF HAYTI,
COUNCIL OF STATE,

In view of the extraordinary events which have thrown the country into a state of utter confusion, and of the unparalleled acts committed by President SALNAVE, whom the country had selected as its chief, the Council of State, now assembled, resolves as follows:

Seeing that by the notification made by the Government, under date of the 7th October last, to foreign Powers, the State of the South was legally constituted, and that nine months of incessant struggles for liberty render it a solemn duty for this Government to employ every possible means of maintaining itself, and of saving society from imminent peril.

In the name of the people of which it is the representative—in the name of humanity and the public safety, it is decreed:

ARTICLE 1. The State of the South solemnly proclaims that it places itself under the protectorate of the United States of America as its natural ally.

ART. 2. Until the above-named power shall have transmitted its acceptance, its Consuls are solicited to take proper measures to put a stop to the depredations of General SALNAVE, and to protect the interests of its nationality.

ART. 3. The State of the South promises and engages itself to employ its good offices with the Government of the North and Artibonite, to induce them to place under the Protectorate the other parts of the territory occupied by the revolution.

ART. 4. The present decree shall be promptly carried out by the Executive power.

Made at the National House of the Council of State, at Cayes, 15th January, 1869, in the sixty-sixth year of independence.

DUPONT, JR., Vice-President.	MANUEL J. ZELE,
	L. VANAL,
F. CHALMIE,	R. V. HERNE,
M. ARNOUX, Secretaries.	LEVEILLE,
	LEGEROY, Members.

The President of the Southern State orders that the present decree be duly sealed with the State seal, and executed with all diligence by the Secretaries of State.

(Signed) DOMINIGUE.

In publishing this decree, the *Moniteur* expresses astonishment and indignation that the men who had been accusing SALNAVE of having alienated Cape St. Nicholas, and of having contracted engagements with the American Government looking eventually to the annexation of Hayti to the United States, should have taken such a step as the above decree reveals; but it adds: "The American Government, which lives in good relations of amity with the Government of the Republic, properly informed upon the real sentiments of our nation, will repel with scorn this culpable overture." The *Moniteur* insinuates that similar overtures have been made to the Governments of France and England, but no positive proof of this has yet been obtained.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

It is a remarkable fact that when New-York feels jubilant it rejoices inside of a theatre; and when it feels penitential it becomes so under a mild course of dramatic treatment. The playbills, the front seats, the big drum, and the green curtain enter largely into the spirits of disturbed men. Time was, too, when the theatrical season was materially influenced by the religious, and during the Lenten term the comedians became penitential too, in the presence of diminished audiences. The attendance, however, at the theatres so far during the present season of abstinence, has been very much better than in previous years during fasting time. It is only within the past week that small audiences, here and there, indicated that the pomps and vanities of the playhouse had been forsaken for the severities of sackcloth and ashes. Of the current week the same report will probably be made, and until Easter comes it will be fashionable to exhibit an indifference toward theatricals. The managers take their cue from society and pretend to a carelessness that is quite refreshing. There is not a novelty on their programmes for to-night. Like Mr. Macawber, however, we presume they have only fallen back "to make a spring" next Monday. On that evening new matters will be presented for contemplation in every direction. Mr. TAYLEURE's season will begin at the Grand Opera House; Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will be at the Academy; Miss MARRIOTT makes her *début* at Wood's Museum; "La Vie Parisienne" is to be produced by Mr. GRAU; Mr. COULDOCK and his daughter are to commence an engagement at the Broadway Theatre; and a renewal of the jokes and music in "The Forty Thieves" is to take place at Niblo's. Here, then, will be an outburst of novelty in tragedy, spectacle, opera, drama and burlesque, all at once.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, who brings her engagement at the Broadway Theatre to a close on Saturday next, is to appear this evening in two of her comedy personations: *Lucy Arundel* (in "Two can Play at That Game,") and as *Elizabeth* (in "The Lioness of the North.") In the latter part Miss REIGNOLDS is to sing "Dites Lui," from "La Grande Duchesse," and "Lo, the Gentle Lark." On Friday next Miss REIGNOLDS is to have a benefit and will appear as *Camille*.

The last nights of Mr. BROUGHAM are announced. After the 3d of April that comedian will leave New-York for an overland trip to California. Until April 3 he will continue to have his shy at *Shylock*, for what SMOLLETT would call "the emolument" of the New-York public. "The Gentleman from Ireland" precedes the burlesque this week.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are also about to bereave us. They depart from the classic precincts of Wood's Museum after next Saturday's performance. The "Colleen Bawn" is to be produced by those happy artists this evening. "Aladdin" is on the bills for the afternoons here, with Miss HARLAND as the young scamp. Never before was the story of "Aladdin"—more than five hundred years old—so appropriate to a people and manners as it is to ours in this present year of grace. What are the enormous but mysterious riches of *Aladdin*, but a type of that suddenly-acquired wealth of the modern speculator or the Government contractor? *Aladdin* is the hero of overissue, who has polished up his rusty lamp and finds rolls of greenbacks pour in upon him, without the honest effort of legitimate labor. What is the palace of *Aladdin* but the fabric of speculation which, built in a day, may in a second take wings and fly away? What is the mother of *Aladdin* but the living, breathing spouse of Shoddy, who leaves her earthenware, starvation and humility for diamonds, insolence and a carriage? Who is the slave of the ring but the Boutwell? and who the slave of the ring ——? But no; there are so many rings that our simile fails.

Mr. BOOTH begins the eighth week of his first season to-night, and will appear as *Romeo* for the forty-first time. Mr. D. W. WALLER appears as *Tybalt*; otherwise the cast retains its original complexion.

The 420th performance of Humpty Dumpty takes place at the Olympic Theatre. Mlle. SANGALI has recovered from her attack of diptheria and resumes her place in the entertainment to-night.

The WORRELL Sisters in a somewhat impertinent card, dated "St. Louis, March 8," announce that they have "severed all connection with the building called the New-York Theatre," and "deem it an imperative duty to state that the reason of their withdrawal from its management is the sincere conviction that no quality of talent could attract ladies and gentlemen into its peculiar interior a second time." Did the young ladies ever try the public with one quality of talent? and did they ever hear that it is a wise thing to speak well of a bridge that has carried us over the river?

The GREGORY family, the pantomime of "Mother Widdle-Waddle," and Miss HARRISON's velocipede act in "Captain Jinks" are continued as the programme at the Tammany for another week.

The *matinées* of the new pantomime at the Bowery Theatre are announced for Mondays and Saturdays. A day performance of the "Seven Dwarfs," therefore, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The "Forty Thieves" enter upon their eighth week of pardonable criminalities this evening. The attendance at Niblo's is still quite large and there will be no change in the piece for some time yet. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss WEBER, Miss MARKHAM and Mr. BECKETT continue to ornament the cast.

The last performances of "Lucretia Borgia" will be given at the Waverly Theatre this week. Mr. WALL is to appear as *Lucretia* to-night in place of Mr. LEWIS, who has gone to Boston to support LOTTA. Miss HOLT is recovering, but will scarcely appear before the end of the week.

Miss JANAUSCHEK is to appear at the Academy next Monday as *Elizabeth*, for the first time.

The DAVENPORT BROTHERS will appear at Steinway Hall this evening. Their last maifestations will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The season at the New-York Circus is drawing to an end. In a few weeks more the company will set out on its yearly tenting tour. The RIZARELLI BROTHERS are to do a new act this evening, entitled "Hindoo Equilibration."

Three prominent cities are to have a treat of "School" to-night: Washington, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

JOHN OWENS has reached San Francisco.

The gross receipts of the principal theatres in New-York for February amounted to $176,747. Of this amount Booth's received $43,751, (for his first month—but the premiums of the opening night are to be considered in this)—and Wallack's received $24,409 50—which tells a poor story for SHAKESPEARE's attractiveness, when we remember that during the same month burlesque at Niblo's secured $54,486 of the amount. Brougham's first month's receipts were $11,295.

A BOURBON AMONG US.

Marriage of a Nephew of the King of Naples at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A letter from Cuba, recently published in the TIMES, stated that Prince LOUIS MARIE FERDINAND PIERRE D'ALCANTARA, son of Count D'AQUILA, the brother-in-law of the late King of Naples, cousin of Don CARLOS, the aspirant to the Spanish throne, and nephew to the Emperor of Brazil, was on his way from Europe to this City upon a matrimonial errand, in company with Miss AMELIE ISABEL DE HAMEL and her mother. The story connected with the party is interesting. Miss DE HAMEL is the daughter of Mr. JOHN DE HAMEL, a well-known ship-broker of Havana, who moved to that city from New-Orleans fifteen years ago. It may be recollected by frequenters of DELMONICO's establishment in Fourteenth-street, that, in the winter of 1864-65, Señora DE HAMEL, with her two daughters, resided there about five months while on their way to Paris to complete the education of the youngest of her children. Miss AMELE, then only 16 years of age, was the object of general admiration in the house. On reaching Paris, the wealth and elegance of the family introduced them prominently into the leading social circles of that city, and subsequently to the French Court. The young lady there excited great attention, as her accomplishments lent a lustre to her beauty. She spoke French and Italian as fluently as Spanish. English she was tolerably well acquainted with, and her musical education, both vocal and instrumental, had received much attention. LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Empress received the young lady and her mother at Court festivals with marked attention, and invited them occasionally to dinner.

Numerous suitors soon sought the hand of Miss HAMEL, among whom were Prince ACHILLE MURAT and the Marquis DE CAUX, now husband of ADELINA PATTI. Prince LOUIS became the mostly highly favored of the aspirants, and Mrs. HAMEL assented to an engagement between the lovers. The father of the Prince, however, opposed the betrothal because Miss HAMEL was not of royal blood. The engagement was consequently unannounced, and the Prince hoped, in time, to overcome his father's opposition. His anticipations were disappointed, and the influence of the Emperor and Empress was sought to prevail against his obstinacy. Though the young lady continued their favored guest, the Imperial couple had little power to interfere, and the Emperor inclined rather to the father's opinion. After a lapse of two years, the Prince addressed an appeal to NAPOLEON for permission to marry Miss DE HAMEL. This was necessary, as a canon of the Catholic Church in France forbids the marriage of a man under twenty-five, without the consent of his parents. The Emperor's sanction could overrule this. His reply was, however, equivocal. He sent a gentleman of his household with the message that the Prince should "reflect." The latter thought that both he and all the parties concerned had had ample time for reflection, and so he accompanied the ladies to London, with a view of having the marriage solemnized there. The Count D'AQUILA followed them, and renewed his protest in the presence of all three, stating also that the Countess D'AQUILA was dangerously ill, and that the marriage might induce a fatal termination to her malady. The party consequently returned to Paris, but found the Countess in excellent health. They then went to Cologne, but the Archbishop of that city would grant no dispensation in favor of their marriage, and informed them that they could not be united in Prussia. Learning this they returned to England by way of Belgium. Uncertain, on arrival there, whether the Count D'AQUILA would not throw new obstacles in their way, they left for Boston in the Cunard extra steamer *Palmyra*, which arrived about a week ago.

They reached this City last Monday, and proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. ASHER T. MEYER, of No. 72 West Forty-ninth-street, were immediately called upon by them, Mrs. MEYER being a relative of Mrs. DE HAMEL, Mr. and Mrs. MEYER seconded the desire of the Prince to be married without delay. Father LAFONT, of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Twenty-third-street, was sought, who engaged to perform the ceremony at 6 o'clock on Saturday. At 2 o'clock, however, a message came from him, supposed to be at the dictation of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, that he could not officiate. The disappointed trio proceeded at once to the priest's residence. The Prince exhibited his baptismal certificate, and asked an explanation. It was supposed that the Archbishop had acted through telegraphic instructions from the Pope. A civil marriage was consequently resolved upon, and Mayor HALL was at once sought. As he had left his office on arrival of the parties, they proceeded to Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were married by him between five and six o'clock in the court-room.

Prince LOUIS took apartments on Friday at the Clarendon Hotel, in advance, entering his name on the register, quite democratically, as "LOUIS J. BOURBON and wife." His usual title has been Prince LOUIS DE BOURBON. After the celebration of the marriage, both they and Mrs DE HAMEL proceeded there, and will remain probably in New-York for some months. On leaving here they will proceed to Rio Janeiro, on a visit to the Brazilian Emperor.

Prince LOUIS is a short and slender young gentleman of twenty-four, with light hair and beard. The bride is a brunette, with deeply black hair, and is of remarkable beauty. The Prince expresses a determination to become an American citizen in case his marriage is not fully recognized by his family in Europe.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

The National Steamship Company of Delaware Again Before the Senate.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 30th January last you published in the TIMES a fair criticism and severely just condemnation of a scheme which had just then been introduced into the Senate of the United States, and which proposed to supply certain individuals composing the National Steamship Company of the State of Delaware with money to build a line of steamships at the cost of the public, and for the benefit of said Steamship Company.

The project was denounced as a fraud upon the public in the editorial columns of the TIMES. On the 2d of February a letter signed "Navigator" appeared in the TIMES, defending the Company, but not the bill, and the writer of that letter made the extraordinary statement that the bill which had been criticised was not the bill of the National Steamship Company, then before Congress, and that the criticism did "gross injustice to the National Steamship Company, and led you into making unfair comments editorially." Again, "some of the features of the bill he (Commerce) quotes are similar to those of the National Company's bill, but in other respects they are widely dissimilar."

Upon reading the "Navigator" letter, with its extraordinary assertions I forwarded to the TIMES an official copy of the bill which had been the subject of my letter, and proved to your entire satisfaction that it was the bill of the National Steamship Company, as printed by order of the Senate, and that the statement of "Navigator" was untrue. The only reply which could be made to my second letter, was that the bill had been amended in Committee, and its objectionable features, which were tacitly acknowledged even by its defender, removed.

I regret very much to have to state that this last explanation was not a truthful one. *The bill was not amended, and was not reported back to Congress.*

On the 5th inst., the bill as it originally stood, and as it was criticised in my first letter, was brought before the Senate of the Forty-first Congress. It is identical with the bill which "Navigator," writing on behalf of the Company, repudiated and denied, with this single exception, that this new bill does not contain the names of the individuals who compose the Company, and who were mentioned in the first bill. You will perceive, Mr. Editor, that "Navigator" and his friends have not altered or amended their bill, as he wished you and your readers to believe, but that they are still resolved to plunder the Treasury if they can.

I send you with this a copy of their new bill that you may compare its provisions with those of a former bill.

The denials of the parties interested in the Company were simply meant to hoodwink the public through false statements, which deserve a thorough and extensive exposure in the Press.

Yours, truly, COMMERCE.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Speech to the Students at Charlottesville, Va.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle, March 20.

President JOHNSON passed here Thursday, on his way to his home in Tennessee. He was met at Keswick by Mr. SAMUEL MCKENNEY, of Tennessee, a student of the University, and induced by him to make his appearance on the porch of the Central Hotel; thus giving us a sight of a live Ex-President, and the pleasure of hearing him make a speech. There was a very large crowd of citizens and students assembled to meet him and testify their respect for the man, and their approval of his course, as President of the United States.

He was introduced very happily, by Mr. MCKENNEY, and after repeatedly bowing his acknowledgements to the crowd, who received him with prolonged and vociferous cheers, he commenced by saying: That it was not his purpose to make a speech; that he merely wished to return his thanks for the honor they did him, in thus testifying their approval of his cause; and that he felt more satisfaction and gratification in knowing that he had merited and obtained the approval of his fellow-citizens, than he could have done, had he been a second time inaugurated President upon the ruins of a violated Constitution. Turning to the students he begged them that while laying the foundation of their education and future usefulness they would study the Constitution. He said into their hands would soon fall the task of maintaining and defending it, and that a thorough knowledge of its principles was the only means by which they could render those principles perpetual. He urged them to stand by it as the only ark of political safety, and to cling to it as the shipwrecked mariner in the night of storms and tempests clings to the last plank. He said that in returning to private life, he carried with him the proud consciousness of having done his duty; that he had struggled to maintain the Constitution of our fathers; that he felt that he had been true to his country, his conscience and his God, and that he was going home to take his place among the ranks of his fellow-citizens, and help them bear the burdens that he has been unable to remove from their shoulders, and that in thus returning to private life, he could say from his heart, varying the quotation slightly,

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a corrupt Congress at his heels."

He advised the young men to read and study ADDISON's "Cato," that although it was a dry play, (in which opinion we do not agree,) that there was a stern virtue and patriotism pervading the whole of it, which makes it one which every student and patriot should read and study. He insisted that something must be done to curb the fanatical power of worthless majorities; that minorities must be protected in their rights, or the Government must go to ruin. He said that he hoped this could be done, that he was going home to do all he could, and that if he could do no more, following the advice of CATO to his son, he could retire to his rural home, and there among his own groves would pray for his country. He closed by again thanking the crowd for their kind demonstrations of respect and approval, and wishing to each and all the brightest blessings of Providence on all their efforts. He retired, amid the shouts of the crowd, to the dining-room of the Central Hotel, where Mr. BAILEY, no doubt, gave him the best the county can afford.

President JOHNSON's speech made a decidedly favorable impression on the crowd, and from the amount of vitality left in him, we hope that he may yet be able to worry the Radicals a while longer.

A large committee from Lynchburg met him here, to tender him the hospitalities of their city. He seemed to be as much gratified as he said he was, by the testimonials of regard and respect which were shown him, and we wish him a safe and pleasant journey to his home, and a long life of future usefulness to his country.

Mr. Johnson's Departure from Lynchburg.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, March 20.

In accordance with the arrangement previously announced, a reception was held yesterday at the Norvell House by the Ex-President, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. In that time a great many of our citizens called to pay their respects to him. Among the callers were a number of our oldest and most respected citizens, who expressed, some of them in feeling terms, their gratitude to the retiring President, and admiration of the course which he pursued while filling the highest office in the gift of the people. Among the venerable callers we noticed Judge DANIEL A. WILSON, Major JAMES GARLAND, Colonel AUG. LEFTWICH, Mr. DAVID R. EDLEY, Mr. CHESLEY HARDY, Colonel SETH HALSEY and others. A considerable number of ladies also were among the visitors. Mr. JOHNSON had a pleasant word for all, and made a most favorable impression by his dignified yet cordial bearing and his fine personal appearance.

At 3 o'clock, the Fire Department, who were on parade, halted in front of the Norvell House to pay their respects to the President. Mr. JOHNSON returned his thanks for the compliment. Three cheers were proposed, and were given with a hearty good will, and the firemen moved on.

At 4 o'clock, the President and suite escorted by the Committee, left the hotel for the Virginia and Tennessee depot to take the evening train.

Mr. JOHNSON returned his warm and hearty thanks to the Committee for the kindness and courtesy which he had received during his sojourn in the city, and assured them that he had never been more agreeably and cordially entertained in his life.

A Shocking and Brutal Murder—A Young Girl Killed.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, March 18.

On Monday evening last Mr. and Mrs. TANNER, who are very poor and destitute people, living near Vineville, and in the suburbs of this city, left home and went up the river to Dean's Ferry to stay all night. They left at home NANCY WRIGHT, a stepdaughter of Mr. TANNER, a girl or rather young woman, about 15 years of age, and her brother, a lad of 13. Soon after the parents had gone a negro woman named HARRIET called at the house, whom Miss NANCY requested to stay all night as company and for protection. HARRIET consented. During her stay at the house she learned from Miss NANCY, who was in the habit of gathering light pine wood and selling it in the city, as a means of support, that she had $3 20. In fact, Miss NANCY drew it from her pocket and showed it to HARRIET. The next afternoon HARRIET called again and proposed to Miss NANCY to take the ax and go to the woods after light pine, and that she (HARRIET) would split it up if NANCY would sell it, and they would divide the proceeds. Miss NANCY agreed to do so, and the two went off together. Awhile before sunset WRIGHT went out to look for his sister and HARRIET, and he soon saw the latter hurrying through the woods toward the Mason and Western Railroad track, and he called to her to know where his sister was. HARRIET replied that she had taken a severe headache and had returned to the house, and went on toward the railroad, and after getting on the track, looked up and down in an uneasy or excited manner for a moment, and then crossed over and disappeared. The boy returned to the house, then nearly dark, and not finding his sister, he became alarmed and spoke to the neighbors about it. Search was immediately instituted for Miss NANCY, but she could not be found, and it was thought that she had probably come to town, and the search was abandoned. As she was still missing Wednesday morning, search was again made, when the body of the poor girl was found some distance from the house, and lying across a small bag of light wood, as if she had been in the act of lifting it up and was struck down over it. The body was taken to the house, and as no wounds appeared except on the head, all the hair was cut closely off by Captain SIMPSON, when it was found that five terrible blows had been inflicted upon it—four with the edge of an ax on the back and top part of the head, all of which cut into the brain, and one heavy blow on the temple with the butt of the ax. Either of the blows would have caused almost instant death. On examining the young woman's pocket in her dress, it was found that the small amount of money she had the evening before was gone, leaving no doubt upon the mind that she had thus been most cruelly and brutally murdered for the sum of $3 20.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that she had come to her death by means of an ax in the hands of one HARRIET, a negro woman. HARRIET, at this writing, is still at large, but it is almost impossible that she can elude the officers long who are in search of her.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, Robert Anderson and Jefferson Davis Serve Together—A Letter from General Anderson.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, March 19.

The following interesting incident was stated in a recent address before the Historical Society of this city, by Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD:

"In 1832 JOHN DIXON kept the ferry across Rock River, and the latch-string of his hospitable home was never drawn in against the stranger. The Black Hawk war was pending, and settlers and whole families had been killed and scalped upon the prairie. The National Government sent General SCOTT, with some regular troops, to Chicago, and to these were added some companies of Illinois mounted volunteers, called out by Governor REYNOLDS to aid in protecting the settlers and chastising the Indians.

Among the regulars who met on the banks of Rock River, at the crossing then called 'Dixon's Ferry,' under the immediate command of General ATKINSON, were Lieutenant-Colonel ZACHARY TAYLOR, subsequently President of the United States; Lieutenant ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter; Lieutenant JEFFERSON DAVIS, and private ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Captain ILE's company of Illinois Mounted Rangers. These facts I received from JOHN DIXON, a hale man of more than eighty years, still living. ANDERSON and DAVIS were young Lieutenants, just from West Point, and LINCOLN was a tall and boyish-looking young man of twenty-two. So far as I know, our fellow-citizen, GURDON S. HUBBARD, is the only living citizen of Chicago who was engaged in this expedition against BLACK HAWK.

When Major ANDERSON visited Washington, after his evacuation of Fort Sumter, he called at the White House to pay his respects to the President. After the Chief Magistrate had expressed his thanks to ANDERSON for his conduct in South Carolina, Mr. LINCOLN said: 'Major, do you remember of ever meeting me before?' 'No,' replied ANDERSON, 'I have no recollection of ever having had that pleasure.' 'My memory is better than yours,' said LINCOLN. 'You mustered me into the United States service, as a high private of Illinois volunteers, at Dixon's Ferry, in the Black Hawk war.'"

The letter from General ROBERT ANDERSON, which follows, corroborates Mr. ARNOLD's statement, and gives some additional facts of historic interest.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

Hon. Issac N. Arnold, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Illness in my family and other cares and anxieties, are my apology for having so long delayed answering your letter of December. In doing so now, as I have not sufficiently recovered from the effects of the shock my heart and brain underwent in Charleston Harbor in 1861, to be able to trust to the accuracy of a memory once very good, I shall attempt nothing more than a statement of facts, as I find them recorded in my manuscript.

I mustered our late lamented President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, into and out of service on two occasions during the Black Hawk War in 1832; first on the 29th May in Captain ELIJAH ILE's company of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, at the mouth of the Fox River of the Illinois. The Lieutenants of this company were J. M. HARRISON and H. B. ROBERTS. The strength of the company was one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals and six privates.

This company was mustered out of service June 16, at the rapids of the Illinois; and A. LINCOLN was mustered in again at the same place on the 20th of June for thirty days, in a company commanded by Captain JACOB M. EARLY. The Lieutenants of this company were G. W. GLASSCOCK and D. B. RUSH. Its strength was one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and twenty-eight privates.

It was mustered out at General ATKINSON's headquarters at the mouth of the White Water of Rock River, on the 10th of July, 1832.

My muster rolls and papers contain much that might be of interest to you, could you have access to them. In reference to the persons named in the address, and the parties which went from Chicago, I find it stated that CHARLES B. CALDWELL, principal Chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, left Chicago June 22, and joined the army, while on its march, June 29. Under him were A. ROBINSON, Second Chief; WAUBONESEE, First War Chief, with thirteen Chiefs and seventy-eight braves.

The last duty I performed in that war was when I was sent by General SCOTT from Rock Island, with a guard, to bring from Prairie du Chien BLACK HAWK and some other prisoners who had been surrendered to Colonel ZACHARY TAYLOR, then commanding that post. The cholera broke out in the camp at Rock Island the day I left, and soon afterward among my guard. When I reached Prairie du Chien we were all suffering from that disease, in consequence of which Colonel TAYLOR sent Lieutenant JEFFERSON DAVIS with another detachment to act under me as an additional guard over the prisoners. As the cholera was raging at Rock Island, when we reached there on our return, General SCOTT ordered me to take the party to Jefferson Barracks, which I did. Lieutenant DAVIS returned to his post, and I, the war being then ended, to the St. Louis Arsenal, where I had been stationed on ordnance duty, before I left to report, as a volunteer, to General ATKINSON at Rock Island.

I regret that my impaired health and memory prevent my giving you many anecdotes and incidents of that interesting period. The one of my meetings with President LINCOLN in Washington, on my return from Sumter, occurred as you relate it, and was always kind enough to express to me, both personally and by letter, his high appreciation of the services I had rendered our country. Youry, very respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON.

GENERAL MEADE.

Grateful Letter from an Atlanta Church.

When Major-General MEADE assumed command of the Third Military District, he found the congregation of St. Phillip's Church in Atlanta, Ga., laboring under distress in consequence of their church edifice having been dismantled during the war. He afforded them considerable assistance, and on his recent retirement from the command, the grateful church officers wrote him the following letter:

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. G. MEADE, U. S. A.: *Dear Sir:* In common with many others in the bounds of the Third Military District, the Rector, Church Wardens and undersigned Vestrymen of St. Phillips' have learned with sorrow that you are about to leave us for another field of duty. Such has been the impartiality of your administration here, and such, in particular, your unsolicited kindness to the Parish of St. Phillips, that we cannot suffer you to depart without expressing to you our sincere thanks for all that you have done for us, and our appreciation of the spirit which prompted it. You found the church and congregation of St. Phillips suffering, more than any other church in the city, from the desolations which war had made. Through your personal liberality and your appeals to friends in the North, much of the war-waste has been restored; our church-building has been made comfortable and church-like, and soon will be supplied with a valuable organ, making the furniture of the church complete; and all this you have done in so delicate a manner as to have made the offering acceptable to the poorest, the proudest, or the most sensitive of the parish. In a note now before us, the beloved Bishop of our diocese says: "I desire to unite with you in thanking General MEADE for the many kindnesses which he has shown us." In our social and Church relations with you, our intercourse has ever been harmonious and most pleasant, and we shall ever remember you (apart from our several views on political questions) as an honest, unselfish and liberal Christian gentleman. You will long be remembered here, and the work which you have done for the Church in Atlanta will abide, and speak your name when the triumphs of the military hero are forgotten and the monuments of the battle-field have crumbled into dust. Wishing you God's speed in your new field of labor, and a long, useful and peaceful life, we are, with sentiments of sincere respect, your obedient servants,

CHAS. W. THOMAS, Rector.
JAMES ORMOND, Senior Warden.
JAMES HAPE, Junior Warden.

Planting Prospects in the South—The Abolition of Slavery.

From the New Orleans Times, March 17.

An intelligent planter from Red River, who employs a large number of operatives, informed us a few days since that the prospects of cotton planters in his region, and, in fact, throughout the State, are quite flattering, and he undertakes to predict a future of prosperity for the South greater than we have ever enjoyed before.

The reason assigned by our planter for this prospective prosperity is, strange to say, not the magnitude of the last crop, but the abolition of slavery at the South and the inauguration of free labor. A few years ago, at least, this would have been strange doctrine in the mouth of a planter who looked to his own interests. We were generally of opinion, here, that the relations of the two races were just what they should be, as far as the interests, well-being and advancement of both races were involved. And so in many respects they were. But one great evil, not a moral, not a political, but, so to speak, a financial one, resulted from the institution of slavery. It induced the planter to cultivate too much land in order to raise larger crops, and to purchase, from year to year, more negroes, under the mistaken idea that negroes constituted the most reliable and productive capital in which money could be invested.

War and the abolition of slavery have dissipated that fallacy, never to be entertained again. We have now at length discovered that the continued purchase of negroes, whenever a new crop came in, for which there was a perfect *furore* throughout the South, was a most exhausting process, and what with the fluctuation in their value, often reduced the planter to bankruptcy or left his estate insolvent. Under the new regime, he may amass money with every new crop, which he may safely invest, or employ it in the improvement of his lands, the education of his children and the increase of his domestic comforts.

Another reason for this prospective prosperity is to be found in the fact that we have just now—so to speak—turned over a new leaf. Out of this disorganization of society, we have, as it were, commenced a new history, and the South, with its vast resources and unconquerable energy, is placed anew upon its mettle.

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From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air-cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was every put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS. jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

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In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

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Its CORRESPONDENCE, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

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The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BATES.—On Saturday afternoon, March 20, ANN DUNCAN, wife of James H. Bates.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 156 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Monday, the 22d inst. The remains will be taken to Kalamazoo, Mich., for interment.

BRUSH.—At Harlem, on Saturday, March 20, HATTIE T., wife of Silas A. Brush, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Thomas B. Tappen, in 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

COGGILL.—Suddenly, in Paris, on Sunday morning, March 21, GLORIANA M., wife of Mr. Charles J. Coggill, of this City.

DEGNER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 21, MARY A., wife of John Degner, and eldest daughter of Lewis and Mary Farrell, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 560 West 28th-st., near 11th av., on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 P. M.

GODDARD.—On Sunday, March 7, 1869, at the estate of Carl Morell, Esq., Island of Cuba, HARVEY B. GODDARD, son of the late Paul B. Goddard, M. D., Philadelphia, in the 31st year of his age.

HAMILTON.—On Saturday, March 20, JAMES HAMILTON, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 48 7th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HEAD.—On Sunday morning, March 21, AMELIA A. DOTTEN, wife of George W. Head, of Greenpoint, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HICKOK.—On Friday, March 19, FRANCES S., son of Pliny Hickok, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 22d inst., from Grace Church, Harlem, 116th-st., near 2d-av., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOWLAND.—On Sunday, March 21, ILIONE HOWLAND.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, at Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Church, West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JUDSON.—On Saturday, March 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Amos Judson, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 219 Powers-st., Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NEWBOLD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 21, THOMAS HAINES NEWBOLD, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OATMAN.—On Sunday evening, March 21, HARRIET JANE, youngest daughter of Dr. J. S. Oatman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 135 Eldridge-st.

QUICK.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, March 21, FANNIE, youngest daughter of S. Francis and Susan Quick, in her 5th year.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, March 23. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RENOUF.—In Brooklyn, on Sixth day, 19th inst., MARTHA T. RENOUF, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 359 State-st., on Second day (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUSS.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 20, JOHANNA E. RUSS, daughter of the late Dr. John D. Russ, of Hartford, Conn.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, March 20, EMILIE BERG, wife of Hanbury Smith, M. D., born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 21, 1809.

Funeral services in the Swedish Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, at 1½ P. M.

SUTHERLAND.—On Saturday morning, March 20, JOHN MCCLELLAN SUTHERLAND, counselor-at-law, aged 27 years, son of Judge Sutherland.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 23, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SOUTHWORTH.—At Winnepauk, Conn., on Sunday, March 21, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of W. P. Southworth, and daughter of D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, Minn.

Her remains will be taken to St. Paul for interment.

STOCKWELL.—On Sunday morning, March 21, JULIA E., wife of Alden B. Stockwell, and youngest daughter of the late Elias Howe, Jr., aged 23 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 16 East 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

TALMAGE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 21, of Erysipelas, DANIEL TALMAGE, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAILLANT.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, March 18, ELIZA M. HUNT, wife of C. L. Taillant, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, G. G. Yvelin, No. 8 West 20th-st., at 1½ o'clock on Monday, March 22. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WARING.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, March 20, FREDERICK F., youngest son of William C. and Sarah E. Waring, aged 1 year, 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral will take place at the residence of the parents on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REV. DR. TYNG'S GREAT STORY,

(Written expressly for the NEW YORK LEDGER,)

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READY IN

THE "NEW-YORK LEDGER,"

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 12 O'CLOCK.

As we have already announced, this beautiful story has been written expressly for the LEDGER. It is really a great work; and not only moves the reader's heart, but it also purifies and elevates his feelings and excites in him a desire to profit by the instruction which is so charmingly blended with the interesting narrative.

"Sometimes fair Truth in fiction we disguise,
Sometimes present her naked to men's eyes."

In this number of the LEDGER, we publish ten original poems from the pens of such popular authors as JOHN G. SAXE, ALICE CARY, WM. ROSS WALLACE, ETHEL LYNN, EMMA ALICE BROWNE, and others;—six or eight original short stories and sketches, by well-known writers, whose names are affixed to their articles; besides original contributions from the pens of Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, JAMES PARTON, FANNY FERN, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, LEO LEWIS, Mrs. DALLAS, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., Miss DUPUY, and others. We have also in this number illustrations from original designs made expressly for the LEDGER by the eminent artists, DARLEY, NAST, and THWAITES. Take all this, with the notices to correspondents, the editorials, the current items, and the wit and humor paragraphs, and we think the reader will surely be able to get six cents' worth of reading in this number.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS IN

CANAL-ST.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

MARCH 26 and 27,

AND WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 29.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients professionally, on TUESDAY, March 23, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 21 PARK-ROW,
HAS READY FOR SPRING TRADE:
500 Cases Saratoga "A" Spring Water.
100 Cases Congress Spring Water.
25 Cases Saratoga "Star" Water.
25 Cases Saratoga "Empire" Water.
25 Cases High Rock Spring Water.
25 Cases Gettysburg Mineral Water.
300 Cases Missisquoi Spring Water.
50 Cases Vermont Spring Water.
Will remove on 1st of May, to the large premises, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY:

PACKARD'S MONTHLY FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CURIOSITIES OF DEATH. By N. S. DODGE.
BOARDING-HOUSE EXPERIENCE IN NEW-YORK. By FANNIE BENEDICT.
IN THE RIFLE PITS. By J. FRANKLIN FITTS.
ONE AND TWENTY. (Poem.) By J. SOULE SMITH.
WHO ARE THE ANGELS? By J. APPLETON MORGAN.
THE LATE R. M. CHARLTON. By LEWIS G. CLARK.
EDUCATION AS IT SHOULD BE. By HORACE GREELEY.
A PLEA FOR SPENDTHRIFTS. By J. HENRI BROWNE.
PRACTICAL RELIGION. By OLIVER DYER.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MARK TWAIN. By J. B.
WHAT DOES IT MATTER? (Poem.) By WM. A. SIGOURNEY.
A WOMAN'S PROTEST AGAINST MR. DYER'S LOVE TEST.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. (Poem and Music.)
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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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A NEW EASTER ANTHEM, BY J. R. THOMAS.—Just published, "Christ our Passover"—will be very acceptable to choirs and all admirers of Mr. Thomas' sacred music. For sale by all music dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Saturday closed a very busy and satisfactory week at the Exchange Salesrooms. The attendance has been uniformly good, the bidding brisk and the market firm. Nothing was wanting to make the sales in every way pleasant except a respectable room. The place now designated the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom is entirely unworthy the name. Down in the basement, and at the extreme rear of Trinity Building, a large, square, uncomfortable room, with low ceiling and a general cold, dismal appearance, it is entirely unsuited to the purpose for which it is used. The auctioneers' platforms are crowded closely together, and when two or three are selling at the same time, whose stands happen to be very near each other, it is almost impossible for either auctioneer to make himself heard, and his words intelligible to more than half his audience. This is quite as disagreeable to the bidder as to the seller, and it is to be hoped the gentlemen most interested will make an effort to secure some other and more suitable room.

The market seems to have recovered from the slight depression which was felt during a part of the previous week, and to have regained its former steadiness. The old familiar faces were daily to be seen, smiling and confident, and to them have been added many new ones. The indications are that this week the market will open even more favorably than last.

The demand for unimproved property has slightly increased and is more extended. For a time Boulevard and West End lots were the only ones which created any enthusiasm. Now lots on the East side are quite as readily disposed of. From the lower end of the Central Park, along Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues up to Mount Morris-square, and even beyond to the Harlem River, there are many very desirable plots for large and elegant mansions. East of these avenues there are numerous other lots, generally covered by less pretentious houses. Crossing the river, North New-York, Mott Haven and South Melrose offer a great variety of less valuable pieces of property, which are convenient to the City by the New-York and Fordham Horse Railroad, and by the New-York and Harlem and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. On the line of the Grand Boulevard, Claremont and Inwood present a number of building sites suitable for comfortable homes for persons of moderate means, who desire to live out of town, yet not so far from the City as to prevent daily attendance at their business places. All such pieces of property, when offered in the market, command good prices and prompt sales. Brooklyn lots are in constant demand, and the daily sales are always well attended. New-Jersey lots could be readily disposed of, but as yet very few of them have been offered. Probably as the Spring opens more will be, and also a greater variety of country property. Business property is in considerable demand. The pieces which have been offered have sold well, and to the entire satisfaction of the parties selling them.

This week a larger variety will be offered than usual—Boulevard, Central Park, East and West Side, and Brooklyn lots; also New-Jersey and country property, and several pieces of business property. The TIMES will each morning inform its readers of the principal sales of the day, and will also keep them informed of sales to be held, and on real estate matters generally.

To-day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell valuable property fronting the Central Park, formerly part of the Talman estate, located on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, west of Sixth-avenue, and in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Seventh-avenue; also four lots on Sixth-avenue, east side, south of Fifty-fourth-street; two on Fifty-fourth-street, adjoining above; and one on Sixty-third-street, east of Fourth-avenue, and thirty-five plots of land at Saugatuck, (West Port Station, Conn.,) embracing some of the finest building sites in this healthy and picturesque country. The dimensions of the plots are generally 31x102. Some of them are larger.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell sixty-four valuable building lots, between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, located on Sixty-sixth, Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighth streets; also, six lots on Eighth-avenue, commencing on the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth-street. They are excellently located, and have a fine view of the Park. They formerly formed a portion of the Kimberly estate. The lease of property Nos. 625, 625½, 627 and 627½ Ninth-avenue; two lots on Seventy-second-street, commencing 146 feet east of Ninth-avenue, and two lots on Seventy-third-street, immediately in rear of the above. Also, by order of the executors of HARRY YOUNG, deceased, the two-story and attic brick house No. 40 Vandewater-street; two lots on Fifty-fourth-street, east of Seventh-avenue, and the three-story brown-stone house No. 931 Second-avenue.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a positive sale of 350 lots at East New-York, known as the Williamson Homestead Farm. The property is situated near the State Military Parade Ground, on Stone-avenue Boulevard, Union, Blake, Williamson, Ocean, Duryea, Livington and Rapalye-avenue. It is one mile nearer the City of Brooklyn than the Duryea Farm, which was sold by this firm a short time ago.

Mr. WILLIAM KENNELLY has an Executor's sale, estate of JOHN MCDONALD, deceased. The property consists of the three-story and attic house No. 189 East Broadway, with stable on the rear of lot. The property on the northeast corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets; the first floor is a distillery and the upper floors are used by the City for a drill-room and armory. The two-story and attic house No. 175 Henry-street; also the following property, located at North New-York: Thirty very valuable lots on Alexander-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, (Boulevards;) nine three-story brick houses, situate on the east side of Willis-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the two-story brick dwelling and lot No. 35 Vandewater-street. Also the following Brooklyn property: The two-story and attic house and lot No. 161 Pacific-street; eight lots on south side of Seventy-sixth-street, east of Second-avenue, and one lot on south side of Eighty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

On Wednesday, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have a sale of some valuable Fifth-avenue lots, fronting Central Park; and on Thursday Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have quite an extensive sale of property at Bergen Point, N. J., which will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Transfers of Real Estate—MARCH 19.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dusne-st., w. s., 29.8½ ft. n. of William-st., 19.11½ x51.4..... $5,000
Greenwich-st., No. 305, 19x30.10½ x45.2x34.2..... 4,500
Lots Nos. 90, 91, 92 and 93, Bogardus property, near Fort Washington, 100x99.11..... 8,000
Norfolk-st., No. 109, 20x50..... 7,500
Stanton-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Chrystie-st., irregular. 2,500
Willet-st., w. s., lot No. 9, Clason's estate..... 2,125
4th-st., w. s., 172.7½ ft. e. of Avenue D, 67.10½x96. 31,000
West 10th-st., n. s., 204.8 ft. e. of 4th-st., 22x95.... 15,500
22d-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15.9x100..... 19,200
43d-st., s. w. corner of 10th-av. 23.7x99.10..... 30,000
44th-st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5..... 20,500
48th-st., s. e. corner of 1st-av., 100x100.11..... 23,500
54th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5..... 16,150
54th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5..... 22,500
55th-st., n. s., 202.6 ft. w. Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5 23,000
55th-st., n. s., 221.3 ft. w. Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5 23,000
58th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x10.0.. 6,725
58th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100.5..... 35,250
43d-st., n. e. cor. of Avenue A to East River, irregular..... 40,000
89th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 8,300
71st-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5..... 7,175
74th-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 33.4.102x102.2½ 5,900
81st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x102.2..... 16,000
89th-st., n. s., 107.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.6x100.8..... 3,500
93d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 200x100.8½, ¾ parts..... 7,166
99th-st., n. w. corner Boulevard, 161.2½x219..... 60,000
100th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.11..... 10,150
108th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 375x100.11..... 22,500
119th-st., n. s., 775 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x201.10.... 6,500
118th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x201.10.
122d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 175x½ block... 32,200
124th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100..... 11,000
125th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x200.10.... 15,000
158th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 325x½ block x50x½ block x275x200..... 50,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 52x106.5½..... 18,000
1st-av., s. e. corner of 58th-st., 49.5x90..... 32,350
8th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 67, 68, Wagstaff map, 51x100 30,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 108th-st., 100x100.11..... 13,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 307, 5 years, 3 years, per year $1,000; 2 years..... $800
Broadway, No. 656, 4 years, per year, store and first floor..... 2,525
Chatham-st., No. 9, 3 years, per year..... 3,600
Canal-st., Nos. 198 to 204, 5 years, per year; 1st 2 years, $30,000; 3d year, $31,800; 4th and 5th years..... 30,000
8th-st., No. 250, 3 years, per year..... 1,400
Stanton-st., No. 116, 3 years, per year..... 1,500
6th-st., s. s., 226 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x½ block, 21 years, per year..... 360
10th-st., No. 236, store and basement, 3 years, per year..... 545
39th-st., Nos. 260 and 267, W., 3 years, per year... 5,000
45th-st., No. 104, W., 5 years, per year..... 2,500
46th-st., No. 510, 3 years, per year..... 300
3d-av., Nos. 1,951 and 1,953, Washington Hall, 5 years, per year..... 1,500
7th-av., No. 280, 5 years, per year..... 2,200
9th-av., No. 647, store, &c., 3 years, per year..... 660

MARCH 20.

Boulevard, between 84th and 85th sts., 204x166.5..$125,000
Charles-st., n. w. corner of West-st., 20.11x86.5.. 30,000
Christopher-st., No. 12, 19x81.11..... 11,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Mangin-st., 25x105, 50-cent stamp..... nom.
East Broadway, n. s., lot No. 683 Rutgers estate 16,500
Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Mangin-st., 25x105, 50-cent stamp..... nom.
Franklin-st., No. 124, 20x50..... 21,500
Hamersley-place, No. 2, 22x75.10..... 11,400
Harlem Commons, lot No. 177..... 4,500
Harlem Commons, lot No. 177..... 6,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 112.6 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x87.6..... 17,500
Tompkins-st., W. s., 80 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75, 50-cent stamp..... nom.
24th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., 49.4½x20..... 22,500
29th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 18.8x98.9..... 10,150
29th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x98.9..... 24,000
34th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.1½x98.9..... 25,000
36th-st., s. w. corner of 4th-av., 98.9x105..... 75,000
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x98.9..... 8,500
44th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5..... 4,000
45th-st., s. s., 188.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5..... 11,000
51st-st., s. w. corner Beekman-place, 25x100.5..... 6,500
51st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100..... 1,500
55th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x90..... 2,600
55th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., irregular..... 5,000
58th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x100.5.. 12,000
59th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x100.5.. 13,000
60th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x100.5..... 19,000
60th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5..... 28,000
76th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2..... 9,000
77th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 80x102.2..... 18,700
88th-st., s. s., 162.7 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.1x102.2.... 17,750
89th-st., s. s., 141.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.1x102.2.... 17,500
90th-st., s. s., 128 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.8⅝x75..... 12,750
98th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 201.10x25..... 6,000
98th-st., s. e. cor. of 3d-av., 110x100.9..... 22,000
92d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.8⅝x100..... 16,000
109th-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8..... 4,000
112th-st., s. s., 215.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x½ block... 8,000
113th-st., s. s., 296 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10..... 3,500
116th-st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.11..... 7,800
124th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x99.11..... 10,000
134th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11..... 2,500
138th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 171x25x180.5x25..... 2,000
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 104th-st., 100x100.8..... 7,800
3d-av., w. s., 505.4-10 ft. s. of 113th-st., 75.8x100.. 3,500
3d-av., w. s., 101.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25x100..... 3,000
5th-av., e. s., 55 ft. s. of 50th-st., 28x100..... 35,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 103d-st., 83.2½ x190.3½..... 11,500
10th-av., w. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 45th-st., 25.1x100..... 2,650
11th-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 107th-st., 100x38.5.3.... 30,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner of 11th-st., 23.8x94..... 10,000

Leases Recorded.

Hudson-st., No. 413, 3 years, per year..... $876
Park-av., No. 58, 5 years, per year..... 5,000
Union-square, No. 33, 12 years, per year..... 11,000
6th-av., No. 210, 3 years, per year..... 3,750
6th-av., No. 635, 5 years, per year..... 1,600
8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 20th-st., 22x100, 21 years, per year..... 750
14th-st., No. 48 E., 9 years 2 months, per year.... 6,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and De Kalb-place, n. e. cor., 22.6x90..$12,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100.... 6,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100.. 6,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 350x100x100x1.2x132x41x125x100..... 5,600
Ellery-st., n. s., 500 ft. of Nostrand-av., 50x95.... 350
Ellery-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x85.5. 350
Hamilton-st., e. s., 82.2 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x72.. 7,500
Hewes-st., n. s., 301.4 ft. e. of Lee-av., 44.8x100.... 2,000
Hewes-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40x80..... 1,980
John-st., s. s., 77.6 ft. w. of Jay-st., 25.10x100..... 4,400
Kent-st., s. e. s., 365 ft. n. e. of Marcy-av., 60x100 3,650
Macon-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100.... 8,400
Monroe-st. and Lewis-av., n. e. cor., 40x100..... 2,100
Oakland-st., e. s., 204.2 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100..... 800
Penn-st., s. s., 121.3 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40.4x100.... 1,500
Suydam-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x95 850
Union-st., s. w. s., 102 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100..... 4,650
Waiwoth-st. and Willoughby-av., n. e. corner, 100x100..... 5,300
Willoughby-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Prince-st., 20x90.4 7,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 142 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21x131 2,300
16th and Montgomery sts., s. w. corner, 100x100.. 10,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x95..... 5,000
19th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100..... 3,350
19th-st., n. s. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.... 2,850
42d-st. and Fifth-av., s. w. corner, (embracing the block, 58 lots,)..... 14,000
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100..... 7,200
Clinton-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 50x200..... 45,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Skillman-st., 20x85..... 7,250
Marcy-av. and Penn-st., n. w. corner, 80x83.4.... 3,900
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 75x100..... 1,800
Ryder-av., centre line, (adjoining D. M. Cumis-Ky's,) Gravesend..... 2,100
61st-av., s. s., 50.2 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100..... 145
6th-av. and 66th-st., s. e. corner, 50.2x100..... 435
9th-av. and 1st-st., n. w. corner, 125.6x47.6x6 in x 52.6x25x25x100x75..... 13,500

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., old No. 264, 5 years, per year..... $600
Johnson-st., No. 91, house and part rear house, 3 years, per year..... 519
Myrtle-av., No. 401, store, &c., 3 years, per year. 700
Pacific-st., No. 405, house, &c., 3 years, per year. 1,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Carver-st., n. w. s., 266 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x100..... $1,900
Jamaica and 2d avs., n. e. corner, 50x100..... 1,000
Winslow-place, n. e. s., 150 ft. from Bradford-av., 78x102x54.4x100..... 800
Broadway, n. e. s., lots Nos. 365, 367, 369, 311, each 25x100..... 1,800
Camelia-st., s. w. s., lots Nos. 306, 308, 310, 312, each 25x100..... 600
Lot No. 643, East Astoria map, 25x100..... 175

Hempstead.

Hempstead road and Jamaica Plank road, n. e. corner, 4 acres..... $5,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Brown-st., corner of Elizabeth-st., 60x97..... $3,800

East Chester.

Kingsbridge road and 4th-av., n. w. cor., 70x165. $3,000
Valentine-st., n. s., lot No. 14, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100..... 525
4th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 469 and 470 Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100..... 600
11th-av., e. s., lot No. 887 Central Mt. Vernon, 100x105..... 150

Greenburg.

Chestnut and High sts., s. w. corner, 55x107..... $7,000
Orchard-st., w. s., adjoining W. J. Sutton's, J. H. Purdy's property..... 13,000

Harrison.

Purchase road, w. s., 2 tracts—33 acres and 20½ acres—W. Cock's property..... $10,000

Mount Pleasant.

Beekman-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Washington-st., 50 x125..... $1,400

Morrisania.

Denman-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x226. $750
Halsey-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x 115..... 500
Union-av., w. s., lot No. 30, Woodstock, 106x300.. 1,700
Waverley-st., s. s., lot No. 15, map Melrose, 50x 100..... 1,025
Wall-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Grove-av., 145x250.... 6,000
142d-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of Alexandre-av., 25x100.. 1,350

Ossining.

Croton-av., e. s., A. G. Howeni property, adjoining A. B. Clark's..... $2,000
Croton-av., n. w. s., adjoining Farmer Miller's, 95 x244..... 10,000

Pelham.

Prospect-av., n. s., 100 ft. s. of Pearce-st., 100x 200..... $800

West Farms.

Chestnut-st., w. s., 75 ft. from Boston road, 50x 150..... $1,500
Elm-st., n. e. s., part of Samuel Ryers' property, 94x100..... 435
Locust-av., s. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Grove-st., 50x200. 5,000
Warren-st., n. e. s., lot No. 142, Mount Hope, 50x100..... 500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Charlton-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Marshall-st., 25x100 $1,275
Cottage-st., s. s., 35 ft. w. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 26 ft. front..... 3,000
Clayton-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of West-st., 16x59..... 1,075
Sussex and Roseville avs., s. e. corner, 150x385.. 8,350
4th-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Summer-av., 25x112.... 3,500

Montclair.

Grant-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 62-100 acre.... $8,000

South Orange.

Randolph-place, w. s., 221 feet n. of Montrose-av., 1 acre..... $750

Waverly.

N. e. corner of Bedford and —— avs., 45x150..... $5,242

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 241 feet s. of 8th-st., 12x95. } $7,550
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 242 feet s. of 8th-st., 20x95. }
Garden-st., w. s., 254 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100.... 15,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 140 ft. n. of 6th-st., 22.6x100.... 4,500
Meadow-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x100..... 8,750
Lots Nos. 17 to 24, block No. 104, Coster estate.. 5,200

Hudson City.

Clinton-st., w. s., lot No. 33, block No. 7, Baldwin's map, 25x100..... $1,000
Franklin-st., w. s., lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, block No. 21, City map..... 5,150
Newark-st., s. s., lots Nos. 39 and 40, block No. 1, City map, 50x100..... 1,250
Warren-st. and Pierce-av., s. w. cor., 25x100..... 1,600

Bergen.

Bergen-av., e. s., 94 ft. front, thence to Monticello-av., adjoining E. Morris'..... $10,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND WORTH-St.—For sale, one lot southwest corner of Chatham-square and Worth-st., 33 feet front on Chatham-square; also two stores on Worth-st., near Chatham-square, made by the extension of Worth-st. For particulars and terms apply to ROBERT S. LUQUEER, No. 67 Murray-st.

TWO VERY NEAT AND DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brick houses, Nos. 251 and 253 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; cellars; in very neat order; modern improvements; for both, $21,500; $6,000 to be paid; will sell separately. Apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 12 M., and from 6 to 9 P.M.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 127 East 50th-st. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 314 East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, 26 feet by 75 feet; lot 103 feet deep; in first-rate order; sold on reasonable terms.
M. S. MYERS, No. 493 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD house, four-story, 25 feet front, in 54th-st., near 5th-av., must be seen to be appreciated; in perfect order.
WM. M. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LAURENS-ST.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE LOT WITH BUILDING THEREON,
Adjoining Canal-st. lots.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

A GREAT CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP, the two-story basement and cellar high-stoop house, centre of City, No. 57 East 115th-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; if not sold soon rent $600; also, for sale, the fourth drab-stone front house on East 116th-st.; four drab-stone houses east of 3d-av., hard wood finish, $20,000; finest houses and location in the City. Apply as above to the owner.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 36 Boorman-place, southeasterly corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE COMING EVENT.

Prepare for it, if you are prudent, wise and sensible. It is the sale by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 22,
of the
WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM,
divided into building lots. This property is level, attractive, healthy, and in all respects desirable, surrounded by first-class improvements, and located near
EAST NEW-YORK-AV.
and near the terminus of the
GRAND SACKET-ST.
and
PRESIDENT-ST. BOULEVARDS,
and is one mile nearer Brooklyn than the lots in the great
DURYEA FARM,
recently sold, and which commanded so promptly EAGER AND DELIGHTED PURCHASERS.
Prepare for the coming event, and this great sale.

MAPS
OF
THE GREAT SALE,
By order of GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,
OF
200 SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS,
The best unimproved property now in the market; to be sold at auction
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT THE EXCHANGE,
Are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of R. & WM. M. INGRAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE ON COURT-ST.—THE FINE large four-story and French roof brick building, corner of Court and Livingston sts., consisting of two large stores, 20x38, with handsome plate-glass front; the rooms on the upper three floors are 20x80, and well adapted for society or club rooms, or business offices; the basement and the four 60x80, suitable for a lodge-room or public hall. These premises have all the modern improvements, and will be rented low to desirable tenants on application to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st. and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS

Are requested to make a personal examination of the lots situated on the block bounded by Ryerson-st., Grand, Hushing and Myrtle avs., to be sold under direction of George A. Powers, Esq., by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange. Maps at No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENsion 15x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.

The most valuable unimproved property on this GREAT BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE will be sold by order of
GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,
on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange Salesroom.
Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, and
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—NO. 3 SOUTH Oxford-st., Brooklyn, four-story and high-basement brown-stone house, sixteen rooms; parlor thirteen-feet ceiling, seven marble mantels, seven toilet basins, three water closets, furnace, elevated range, halls mosaic tile, best doors, etched glass, plate glass, walnut sash, blinds, doors and stairs throughout. Apply on premises, or at No. 410 Cumberland-st.

NEAR THE PUBLIC DOCKS,

AT THE FOOT OF
WASHINGTON-AV.,
The desirable manufacturing property on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Grand avs. and Ryerson-st., to be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.
Send for maps to No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

READ

JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement of the GREAT POWERS SALE, under TUESDAY, March 23.

PROSPECT PARK.—TEN CHOICE LOTS for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to PARSONS & IRONS, No. 166 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

COOK & CO., NO. 7 MURRAY-ST., Coffee Brooklyn property, from a cottage to a mansion. We to-day call especial attention to five new brick houses, first-class in every respect, which we offer at the low price of $11,000, if taken this week; cottages from $2,500 to $10,000.

THE GREAT POWERS SALE
OF
250 VALUABLE BROOKLYN LOTS,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
IS THE CURRENT TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AMONG REAL ESTATE MEN EVERYWHERE.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN. — FOR SALE—A fine brick house and lot, in perfect order; possession immediately. By VAN BENSCHOTEN & BUTMAN, corner of Fulton and Gates avs., Brooklyn.

A FINE TWO-STORY HIGH-BASEment brick house in Taylor-st., modern improvements; ten minutes from ferries; terms easy. Inquire of ANWAY, No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEHOLDERS!—TO the choice building plots close to the depot at Rutherford Park, N. J.; first station on the Erie Railway; 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily, each way; commutation fare only seven cents; offered by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent at Rutherford Park, N. J.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale at Sangerties, N. Y., a valuable mill property, equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or other manufacture, consists of a large stone mill, 40x215½ feet, containing, on 1st, 20x150; two, 18x118; one, 30x46; stone warehouse, 32x50; a brick carpenter shop, 24x32; a stone building, 15x36; and a commodious stone dwelling, with good garden attached. The mill has a never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size; 200-horse power; six acres of land; very eligible location; daily access to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lots in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every lot. See auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MILES EAST OF Brooklyn, and seven miles from the New-York City Hall, 160 acres of the most desirable land ever offered; it is all high, warm and dry, under a high state of cultivation, and easy of access by four railroads; this property is beautifully situated for residence purposes, and is desirous to escape the high rents of the City, and its nearness to New-York makes it a most valuable plot for cutting up into city lots. Capitalists desiring to purchase such property will find it to their advantage to examine this at once; proximity to New-York, its accessibility and the natural advantages of the ground, render it perhaps as safe and valuable an investment, at the price, as can be found within twenty miles of the City. It will be sold either in one plot or several, as may be desired. For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. STURTEVANT, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 18.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIdence for sale, within three minutes' walk of station, on a corner; house is 24x36, 2½ stories, containing nine rooms, two marble mantles, range and furnace; lot 51x150, nicely improved and shaded; great quantities of young fruit trees; $7,500; $850 yearly rent has been offered this Spring.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AT Newtown, L. I., the Hudson country place, "Danskammer," with garden, lawns, stable, coachman's house, ice-house, &c. The house is of stone, very large and substantial; beautifully situated; one of the finest places on the river. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 68 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. station; a fine residence, in perfect order; lot 100x200 or 150x300. View rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.
S. S. TIFFANY.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, A NEAT, well-built house; 10 rooms, 6 marble mantels, gas, furnace, range and water; grounds nicely ornamented; lot 50x170; 7 minutes' walk from the depot; in good neighborhood, near Morris-av.; terms and price easy. Apply at No. 156 Chambers-st.

TO RENT AT BAYSIDE, L. I., ON high ground, with unequaled water scenery, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, contains 13 rooms, an elegant country residence, stabling, barns, &c.; 10 acres; eight minutes' drive of railroad station. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., OAKLEY, L. I. Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story brick and stone house with extension; 8 bedrooms, and all modern conveniences; three minutes from railway station and 45 from Broadway; a small stable in rear. Price $19,000; terms easy; possession immediately. J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

BERGEN POINT.—A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lots in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every lot. See auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW COTTAGE ON GLEN-AV., IN Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms beside bath-room, store-room, closets, gas, water, range, furnace, &c., for sale; also two lots of five acres each. Apply to the owner,
L. S. HASKELL,
Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STAten Island—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence to rent on the Hudson, near Scarborough depot, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, a furnished two-story attic and basement house, 47 feet square, with water and all conveniences; farm-house, stables, ice-house, laundry, green-house, and cold grapery; fruit and shade trees. The place fronts on the river, and embraces 60 acres of land, nearly all improved, chiefly in fruit and grass, and will be rented for 18 months; an Episcopal Church within half a mile of the house. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FAIRFIELD, CONN., HALF MILE FROM depot, fronting Mill Plain Green, surrounded by first-class improvements, the residence, with six acres of land, of Henry S. Thorp, deceased; the house is 40x42, with 8 ft. piazza on three sides, and large extension; substantially built by days' work, filled in with brick to the eaves; has modern improvements; location delightful, for healthfulness not surpassed; within short drive of Fairfield beach. Inquire of JAS. H. THORP, No. 163 William-st., where photograph of the property may be seen.

FISH CULTURE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE well adapted for breeding trout, having three ponds communicating with each other, on south side of Long Island, within one mile of Bay Shore Station, and three miles west of Islip; large house and necessary outbuildings, in good order; 180 acres; large orchard of thrifty apple trees; adjoins the place of Bradish Johnson, Esq. Apply to Messrs. JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 22 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT GREEN'S FARMS, NEAR Southport, Conn., the property known as the Taylor House, capable of accommodating 75 guests; kept for more than thir

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Of the balance of the
VAN MATER ESTATE,
Consisting of
FIVE HUNDRED DESIRABLE LOTS
AT MASPETH,
By JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers,
On THURSDAY, March 25, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLERKS, MECHANICS,
and others of small means, wishing to purchase lots and build themselves homes, will find the
VAN MATER PROPERTY
the best suited to their wants of any that has been offered this Spring—and should not fail to make a thorough examination of every lot before the sale. Do not forget that
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN THREE YEARS.

MASPETH
is not a new place; there are over a hundred houses, stores, hotels, &c., on the lots of this estate, already sold.

A new Methodist Church has just been finished on Perry-av., and a new Public School is being built on the corner of Perry and Claremont avs.

Maspeth is much nearer the business part of New-York than Newtown, East New-York, Flatbush, Bay Ridge or Yorkville, being only a little over
THREE MILES FROM THE FERRIES
to 34th-st., 23d-st., 10th-st., Houston-st., Grand-st., James-slip and Roosevelt-st.

THE TRACK IS LAID
FOR THE NEWTOWN AND MASPETH HORSE RAILROAD,
from Grand and North 2d-st. ferries, through Maspeth-av., in front of the property, on which cars will, probably, be running early in the Summer.

THE DE KALB-AV. RAILROAD
from Fulton ferry, has a charter for an extension to Newtown, also passing through Maspeth-av.

A new road is now being built to Newtown, crossing the property now offered, on which it is proposed to build a horse railroad.

MASPETH is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, being about half a mile from Winfield and Fresh Pond, and the Van Mater property is only a few hundred feet from Maspeth stations on the Flushing and South Side railroad.

Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than fifty cents each lot, per annum.

These lots will be sold for lower prices than are being paid for lots no better located at East New-York, a mile and a half further from the ferries, and they will be worth more than the East New-York lots as soon as the horse cars are started.

To reach the property take the North 2d or Grand-st. cars from either of the Williamsburg ferries to Bushwick, and there take the Maspeth and Newtown stage; or, take the Flushing Railroad, leaving Jamesslip at 7, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M.; or 34th-st. at 6, 7:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:40, 10:30 P. M., to Maspeth Station.

Returning, leave Maspeth at 5:53, 7:08, 9:13, 11:13 A. M.; 1:13, 3:43, 6:13, 7:31, 9:36 P. M.

Free tickets and maps at offices of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York;
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of Clothing, new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:

3,167 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 gray Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of clothing and equipage unserviceable, viz.:

4,550 Blankets.
852 Coats, Privates.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1,246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 Sack Coats, unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, Privates.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3,701 pairs Trousers, mounted.
2,127 pairs Trousers, foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old Rope, Tent Cuttings, Burlaps, Petroleum Paper, Cotton Cuttings, old Packing Boxes and other articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application at this office.

H. M. ENOS, Brevet Colonel and Acting Quartermaster United States Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
MORTGAGE SALE.
On TUESDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 63 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, GILT FRAME MIRRORS, &c.,
Consisting of a large and fine assortment of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor suits in crimson brocatel, ditto in green reps; elegantly carved rosewood marble-top mirror, back etageres, and white marble-top centre tables, superbly carved rosewood canopy bedsteads, ditto marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, French-plate doors, black-walnut and mahogany ditto, paintedand enamelled cottage suits, hair, husk and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, elegantly carved oak extension table, ditto buffet and chairs, black-walnut hatstands, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crimson figured brocatel lambrequins, lace curtains, window shades, &c.; also China, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., without any reserve.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
A number of fine rosewood pianos and melodeons.

JOHN NEILSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE BANKRUPT SALE OF STOVES AT AUCTION.
(By direction of John Sedgwick, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy of estate of Truman Merrifield.)
THURSDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock, within the store of Nos. 228 and 230 Water-st.:
STOVES, KETTLES, &c.—The entire contents of said stores, consisting of stoves of every variety, kettles, tin-ware, stove castings and materials, &c., &c.
ALSO,
All the tools, machinery, apparatus and fixtures used in said business. Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on —— day.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

STATUARY AND BRONZES, MARBLE VASES AND STATUETTES, URNS, TAZZAS, MOSAIC TABLES, FLORENTINE RARITICLES OF VERTU, PEDESTALS, VERDI DU PRATS, FIGURES, FINE CLOCKS, &c. Just received from Italy, the importation of P. YANNONI & CO., of Florence.
Will be sold by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., MONDAY, March 22, and TUESDAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock.

LEAVITT, STREBRICH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries.
MONDAY AFTERNOON and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock, sale of a large collection of books, the property of Mr. EDWARD SAVAGE, New-York, comprising an extensive and valuable assortment of miscellaneous books, many old and rare manuscripts, early printed works, Elzevirs', Aldus's, &c.; also, above 2,000 vols. of French books, many very scarce. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition the morning of each day's sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 157 West 11th-st., elegant household furniture: black-walnut suites in brocatelle and reps, black-walnut library suites, black-walnut bedroom end dining-room suites, rich carved bookcases, wardrobes, extension tables, chairs, rich gilt framed pier and mantel mirrors, feather bed, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 22, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
4,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Sparkling Foam*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. —, East River:
2,700 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Bark *Omega*, from Palermo.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent—Office No. 515 Washington-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 80 Amity-st., elegant walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oil paintings, fine carpets and bedding, dining and kitchen furniture, &c. Descriptive catalogues at sale. JAS. CAGNEY is prepared to give his personal attention to sales of furniture at private residences.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND BUHL; ALSO, A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE, at their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 23, comprising a general assortment of the finest and most magnificent furniture ever offered at auction in this country. Goods packed and shipped. Also stored until May.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS will sell THIS DAY at auction, at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, forty-nine valuable lots on 67th, 83d, 84th and 108th sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st. The above is very desirable property.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 93 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 8. Particular attention given to sales of furniture at private residences.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT
TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
The undersigned will continue to offer the balance of their
ENTIRE STOCK
at a still further reduction previous to removal.

A LOT OF LACE TIDIES,
from 50 cents and upward;
PATENT REVERSIBLE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, from $5 to $6 each;
MARSEILLES QUILTS, ALL SIZES, WHITE AND COLORED,
from $2 50 and upward;
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS,
at and under cost;
GOOD FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
from $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen, (usual price, $3 50 to $6;)
ODD LOTS OF DAMASK TOWELS,
very cheap;
200 PIECES BROWN HUCK TOWELINGS,
only 15 cents per yard;
GOOD STRONG LINEN SHEETINGS,
two yards wide, at 75 cents per yard;
30 PIECES LINEN SHEETINGS, TWO AND A QUARTER YARDS WIDE,
At 85 cents per yard;
EXTRA FINE LINEN SHEETINGS,
2¼ yards wide, at $1 50 per yard, (worth $2 50;)
HEAVY PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
from 50 cents per yard and upward;
1,500 DOZEN DAMASK NAPKINS, ALL SIZES,
At exceedingly low prices;
500 EXTRA LARGE DAMASK CLOTHS,
3 to 6 yards long, Remarkably Cheap;
DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS TO MATCH,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS AND DOYLIES IN SETS.
ALSO,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY ENGLISH AND FRENCH WHITE PIQUES AND WELTS,
New designs, from 35 cents to $1 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,
READY TO-DAY,
CHEAP,
NEW STRAW GOODS.

NEW SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS, YANKEE NOTIONS, SATCHELS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., (corner store,) fifth block east from the Bowery.

To Milliners and Country Storekeepers.

In our jobbing-rooms, (up stairs,) you will find cheap STRAW, SILK and MILLINERY GOODS for cash.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., (corner store,) fifth block east from the Bowery.
Lengths cut at piece prices.

GREAT SALE
OF MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, BEPS, GROS D'ORIENT, TAMISE, CREPES, ALPACAS,
BLACK SILKS, &c.
ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1. ONE CASE DELHI POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 75 CENTS, WORTH $1 15. ONE CASE PURE MOHAIR AT 70 CENTS, WORTH $1 06.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN PRINCE AND SPRING STS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!
TO THE PUBLIC.
The old-established and well-known corset and hoop-skirt emporium of THOS. H. GAYNOR will be removed from the store No. 785 Broadway on or before the 1st day of May next to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which the entire large and valuable stock of elegant fitting corsets, skirts and ladies' suits will be offered at prices far below the cost of importation.
The whole of the above stock are of our own importation, and purchased in Paris on the most favorable terms. THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer,
Nos. 785 and 824 Broadway.

N. B.—Coutille corsets selling at 85 cents, worth $2 50.
Werly corsets selling at $3 50.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
AT RETAIL AT IMPORTER'S PRICES, BY
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
COPY OF INVOICE.

5 pieces, 22 inches, Gros de Rhine	$1 37½
5 pieces, 22 inches, Extra Heavy	1 60
9 pieces, 22 inches, Lyons Taffeta	1 95
7 pieces, 22 inches, Very Heavy	2 30
10 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Londres	2 25
5 pieces, 24 inches, Extra	2 30
15 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japon	2 60
6 pieces, 26 inches, Gros de Japon	2 60
5 pieces, 26 inches, Gros de Japan	2 90
10 pieces, 25 inches, Double Chain	2 90
8 pieces, Still Better	2 95
15 pieces, 26 inches, Lyons Taffeta	2 40
7 pieces, 24 inches, Heavy	2 55
13 pieces, 24 inches, Satin Finish	3 90
9 pieces, 26 inches, Satin Finish	4 20
11 pieces, 28 inches, Satin Finish	4 50

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

TOO MUCH COTTON.
EVERYTHING ALL DOWN.
50 cases and bales brown and bleached muslins at retail at wholesale prices.
Good brown muslin, 8c.; fine brown muslin, 10c.; splendid brown muslin, 12½c.; heavy standard sheeting, 12½c.; white muslins, 8c.; fine white muslins, 10c.; yard-wide Lawnsdale, 12½c.; splendid quality and yard-wide white muslins, 14c., 15c. and 16c.
Also at the same time and place, 150 pieces new Spring dress goods for suits, 25c., 31c. and 37½c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

RICH GOODS
at
POPULAR PRICES.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 UNION-SQUARE,
has now open all his
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.
Also,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, of London, Paris and home manufacture.
The trade supplied.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
NEW IMPORTATION.
Long and square-filled shawls, long shawls, with plain centres, square shawls with plain centres, and with wide and narrow borders. One long black shawl, damaged, with saltwater; former value, $150; present price, $20.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELKER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LACE CURTAINS.—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.
Nottingham Lace Curtains.
Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.
Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.
Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.
Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 661 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S NEW BOOT AND shoe store (removed from Broadway) is at No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 6 Brevoort-place, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring Season, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, will have their opening of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 23 and 24. No. 891 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 1

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA	WEDNESDAY	March 24
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	March 31
CUBA	SATURDAY	April 3
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	April 7
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	April 14
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145 | Steerage.....35, Gold
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA	Mar. 27	CALEDONIA	April 17
EUROPA	April 3	BRITANNIA	April 24
INDIA	April 10	IOWA	May 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	Mar. 25	ALEPPO	April 8
RECIA	April 1	TUSCARORA	April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,302 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, THOMSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK	April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN	May 12

And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From New-York. From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$50, Gold
Steerage.... 35, Currency | Steerage.....35, Gold
For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
KANGAROO, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
PETREL, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	125	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer...	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
AMERICA, Capt. WM. WORTH, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN.....March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. ——, touching via Nassau....Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 8
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagement of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. $275 Inside. $225 Second Cabin. $150 Steerage. $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
APRIL 16—Steamer leaving connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. H. B. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON,
VIA KEY WEST.
FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at ower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trust-worthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 Smith-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States Mails
The well-known sidewheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows.....April 3
DE SOTO follows.....April 10
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....Saturday, March 27
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, April 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail April 1.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. B. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
9 A. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Palm Sunday—Observances in the City Churches—Sermons and Ceremonials.

Yesterday the triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, which occurred just previous to his crucifixion, was celebrated by large sections of the Christian Church. The ceremonies peculiar to the day had their origin at an early period in the history of the Church, and although they have fallen into disuse among Protestants, the Roman Catholic Church still adheres to them. It is still called "Palm Sunday" because of the custom of blessing a quantity of palm branches and distributing them to the people who keep them throughout the rest of the year in their dwellings as omens or amulets of good fortune.

At the present day the City of Rome on Palm Sunday is the scene of very impressive ceremonials. Thousands of foreigners, many of whom are Protestants, assemble in the city to witness them. The space behind the high altar of St. Peter's Cathedral is carpeted and draped, the altars, pictures and crucifixes likewise being put in mourning. By 9 o'clock the spacious auditorium is filled with an eager crowd, a passage through which is forced by one of the Papal regiments. Then the Pope's "noble guard" arrives, followed by the Diplomatic Corps, and the dignitaries of the Church, who seat themselves behind the altar. Thereupon the Chief Sacristan enters with an armful of bleached palms, which are deposited upon the altar. At 9:30 the entrance of the Pope is heralded by a burst of music from the choir, the soldiers presenting arms. His Holiness is seated in the Chair of State, which is borne by twelve of his officials. The Pope then blesses the palms with much ceremony, and they are distributed, first of all to the cardinals, then to the archbishops, bishops and inferior clergy; and finally to the people. When all is over, the Pope is carried back in state to the Vatican.

In the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Mott-street, yesterday, the blessing of the palms took place at one of the early masses, which was celebrated by Rev. Dr. STARRS. Large quantities of the branches were distributed to the people at each of the succeeding masses. At the High Mass at 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY was the celebrant. There was no sermon; but the history of the Crucifixion of Christ, as delivered by St. Luke, was read after the Gospel by Rev. Father MCGINLEY. During this recital the people all stood up, holding the branches of sacred palms in their hands. The ceremony was very impressive, and the music of the mass extremely fine. The Cathedral was crowded with worshipers down to the very threshold.

There was no procession as is usual on the Continent of Europe in Roman Catholic countries.

There were processions of the clergy, however, in the Redemptorist Church (German Catholic) on Third-street; at the Church of the Paulist Fathers; and at some other places where a number of priests and seminarians are attached to the religious establishment.

At Trinity Church the services were not very elaborate, nor have they been at any time during Lent. The Gospel for the day, being the Sunday next before Easter, describes Christ's triumphal entry. It was retained in the English Service Book from the ancient Anglican Missals. The Chancel of Trinity was ablaze with tapers, not, of course, upon the communion table, but in massive candelabra beside it, and upon the stalls. The effect was very beautiful. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON preached from St. Matthew, Chap. II, and two last verses: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly of heart, and ye shall find rest for your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." There was the usual celebration of the Communion.

Divisions Among Christians—Sermon by Dr. Beach, D. D.

In St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth-street, the Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH, preached last evening the closing sermon of a series on "The evil results which have been produced by the divisions among Christians, and how they are to be removed." He selected as his text the words of St. Paul: "Now I beseech you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus, that you speak the same word, and that there be no division between you," and began by enumerating the alarming results of the numerous sectarian divisions now existing among Christians, the more marked of which was a carelessness and blindness to the heinousness of the sin of schism. Indeed, he said, it is now regarded as quite innocent and a specious liberty and conscience to differ from the settled teachings of the Church. No man familiar with the truths of the Bible and the teachings of the Apostles, could fail to discover that schism was in conflict with the will of Christ. It results, in the second place, in creating confusion in men's minds as to the relative relations of truth and charity, proper exercise of the latter being to win dissenting minds over to the former. To treat creeds as of small importance has come to be regarded as virtuously liberal. He would not indulge the uncharitableness of believing that the earnest and sincere Christians of other denominations who differed from his Church were not acceptable in the sight of God. Yet error is no less error when entertained by a good man, though sincerity may palliate what is often the result of ignorance, misjudgment, or peculiar habits of thought. Another of these results is the setting up of false rules of right and wrong. Truth is ever one, and can never be made to serve opposite conclusions. Reproving false systems is not opposition to freedom of conscience. The truth, as found in the creed of the Church, gathered there from the Scriptures, and not the sincerity within us, constitutes the true standard. Saul of Tarsus was sincere, yet he was far from being justified thereby. Narrow sectarianism causes people to cling blindly and obstinately to their own peculiar creeds. In conclusion, he presented the creed and ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church, essentially Catholic in all things, so that on which both wide extremes can meet and harmonize without sacrifice of any substantial article of Faith or ancient usage.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng at the Church of the Mediator.

The Church of the Mediator, of which Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS is pastor, having sold its place of worship on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street to a Moravian Society, is during the ensuing year to hold its meetings at Hasko Hall, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The first meeting in the hall took place yesterday evening, and the sermon was by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church.

The preacher took for his text the question, "Is Christ divided?" which is to be found in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and argued from the indivisibility of Christ the unessential nature of divisions among those who belong to Christ's Church. There have always been many Churches, and probably there will be many in the future, but so far as they are true to the principles of Christ they are one. Great diversities of judgment, and great intellectual vagaries are not incompatible with true religious feelings. The foundation of religion is a heart full of love for God. These loving hearts compose the true Catholic Apostolic Church; they are the mystical, spiritual body of Christ; they are one in Christ, and they are not to say to one another, "I have no part with you;" their religious experiences are identical, their faith and hope are the same; they seek the same ends; they cooperate to accomplish their common purposes; they are ready to assist and protect one another, oblivious of circumstances which may seem to divide them. The preacher quoted Bishop RIDLEY's confession of faith in this broad Catholic Church, and his beautiful farewell letter, written on the verge of martyrdom. This Church is bound together by a conscious, living union and oneness of purpose—union in the spirit of Christ. How unsectarian is the Christian's hope of glory! The Church of God is one in its pure faith in the divine revelation, a living, working faith. There is a final union in a heavenly, glorious house. Sincere, practical love of Jesus is the one evidence of membership of his family. The Christian heart is everywhere far in advance of the Christian head. Those who are hurling denunciations at each other are only preaching their external natures; they are at heart one.

Sunday at the Juvenile Asylum.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum is an institution well worth a visit. The building—an immense one, and complete throughout—stands on high ground in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, and is every way most admirably situated. Within its walls are gathered some 500 boys and girls, none of them over 16 years of age, and all of them either little rogues, truants or unruly children undergoing discipline and instruction. During the week they go to school in the building, and play, sleep and eat like all other boys and girls—hardly conscious that they are young prisoners, with the freedom of only half an acre of ground. These children, after staying in the Asylum a certain length of time, are either returned to their parents or indentured to responsible parties. Many of them turn out remarkably well in their new places.

The institution is under the care of an able Superintendent who is assisted by about twenty-five principals, teachers, matrons, clerks and others, and its usefulness to this City and benefit to the young in crime can hardly be estimated.

On Sunday some interesting exercises took place there. In the morning all the children come together in a large airy school-room and listen to a short church service, conducted by the Superintendent, Dr. S. D. BROOKS. Occasionally Mr. R. N. HAVENS, one of the directors, Captain HART and JOHN MACMULLIN, Esq., the well-known teacher, address the children. There is a conspicuous motto in the room to which the children's attention is often called, which reads as follows: "Tell the boys of the New-York Juvenile Asylum that they must follow Truth, Justice and Humanity if they wish to become useful and honorable citizens. September, 1860.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

In the afternoon quite a novel and pleasing sight occurs. Those of the children who are brothers and sisters come together in a room and for an hour see each other to their hearts' content. It is the only time in the week when they can have a good time together and they make the most of it. In one corner, two little sisters and a brother will climb into a chair and sit there, with their arms around each other, laughing and talking, oblivious of everybody around them. On a bench may be seen an older brother and sister holding their younger brother and sister in their laps and whispering softly to each other. And so around the room the little things huddle together in a most affectionate way, until the hour is up, when they separate by covering each other's faces with kisses enough to last them for the week. Every Sunday they repeat these loving scenes, which are worth a journey to see.

Rev. Dr. Ewer on Parties in the Episcopal Church.

The second sermon in the American Church Union course was delivered last evening at Trinity Chapel. Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, repeated his sermon, "Parties in the Episcopal Church." For one hundred years, he said, the Church had been the scene of internal turmoil. The Wesleys, the Low Churchmen, the High Churchmen, the Puseyites, (so called,) and the Catholics, had each in their turn arisen to disturb its peace. People outside looked on and concluded that they belonged to an unsettled church. There was a sense in which their conclusion was false, and there was a sense in which it was true. For nothing could be more stable than the Catholic Church to which they belonged. And yet it were folly to deny that, since 1750, there have been vast revolutions in the doctrinal views, the modes of worship and the religious life of those within her. We must carefully distinguish, he continues, between the stout and steady ship and the confused crew. If things on board have become maladjusted, if the crew are in the cabin, and the officers in the forecastle, and the sails in the hold, and the cargo on deck, we must expect confusion until all on board is properly adjusted. He briefly reviewed the five great movements which have risen in the Protestant Episcopal Church during the last hundred years: first, the Wesleyan; second, the Low Church; third, the High Church; fourth, the Puseyite, (so called;) and fifth, the Catholic; to show that they are not disconnected disturbances, for each of which they must blame a small, but persistent set of eccentric agitators; but that they are merely the successive stages of one grand development in the Church; that, in short, they had been for a century on the vast current of a reformation, sadly needed, and guided by the hand of that Spirit who promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against His Church. The aim of this revolution in its last results was not to graft Romish errors on the Church, as is feared or ignorantly imagined by some, but to restore the wandering hearts and minds of Churchmen to the blessed doctrines and the Catholic practices of their own Church as set down in her formularies. At the beginning of almost every stage of its progress in the last hundred years, this Reformation had been met and violently opposed by the prejudices of the people and the power of the Episcopate. At almost every stage it had been greeted with the derisive cry of "Popery," and had suffered from the violence of mobs. But it had nevertheless steadily and calmly gone on, inevitably dissolving opposition from before its path, and swelling in volume by gathering into itself the very elements that once opposed it. It had slowly filled the chairs once occupied by mere Erastian Bishops with earnest Low Churchmen; it then gradually filled the chairs vacated by Low Churchmen with High Churchmen; it then commenced deliberately to seat Puseyites, (so called), in the vacated chairs of High Churchmen, and was to-day beginning to lift Catholics to its Episcopal thrones. The Church having been aroused by the WESLEYS, and then waked up afterwards to her neglected doctrines one after another, first by the Low Churchman, then by the High Churchman, then by the Oxford divines, the remainder of the great reformation belongs to to-day. One more battle and the work of restoration is complete. Therefore as PUSEY retires from the field the Catholics march out to-day as agents in the hands of God to fight this fifth and last battle. It is not strange that they, too, should strike against stagnation in the Church. It is what each previous stage in the whole Reformation had to encounter. Nor is it strange that the Catholics should be mobbed. That, too, the past would teach them to expect. But it would be strange if God did not finish the work He began. Thanks to the four armies—the Wesleyan, Evangelical, High Church and Tractarian—there is little of doctrine for the Catholics to attend to. It is theirs, it is true, to enforce the doctrines already quite generally received. But it is theirs, also, to carry out those doctrines to their logical consequences and their practical applications. Now consider for a moment that in the last hundred years there have been great revolutions in the views of churchmen; that, instead of rejecting, they now very generally accept the doctrines of their Church as expressed in the Prayer-book, and especially the doctrine of the Real Presence. But consider also that, while the internal spirit of the Church has thus radically changed, the expression of her face, so to speak, has not changed correspondingly. She brings up out of the past and presents to-day a ritual in harmony with the views her children held a hundred years ago while they were denying her doctrines which they now accept. She is, in short, feeling one way to-day in her heart, and appearing to feel another externally. She is a ritualistic Church any way; for kneeling is ritualism, and standing in praise, and wearing a surplice. It was part of the mission of the Catholics, Dr. EWER said, to restore the neglected ritual of the Church; but, he continued, it is the great mission of the Catholics, (and the work they are all already grandly progressing in,) now that nearly everything is generally adjusted within the Church to bring her as a living branch of God's Catholic Church to bear upon the world in a practical application, not merely to substitute reverence and care in the conducting of public worship for irreverence and slovenliness, but also to substitute clerical self-sacrifice and hard work for selfishness and gentlemanly ease; free seats instead of the sale of the Holy Sacraments; open churches for public and private devotion instead of closed; to substitute the parish priest pleading at the altar, not monthly nor yet weekly, but daily, the sacrifice of Christ for the sins of "all God's whole Church," ever ready to listen to the tale of silent sorrow, the word of concealed but harassing doubt, the story of sin, the low, deep, penitent wail, and to meet and satisfy all this growing and spreading hunger for spiritual direction; to substitute, I say, the parish priest in place of the gentlemanly rector, spending his days in oscillating between writing his sermon and stepping from door-bell to door-bell on his round of fashionable and social calls; to substitute Catholic authority instead for wild individualism; the simple truth instead of manifold error; earnest, energetic religious action, instead of sloth, and to restore and then fan to an ever burning flame the lost spiritual life.

Rev. Dr. Scott on The Religion of Humanity.

A sermon was preached in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church last evening, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. The announced subject was: "The so-called Religion of Humanity is no religion at all, and worse than none."

The title "Religion of Humanity" has been derived from AUGUSTE COMTE's Positivist school of philosophy, of which Mr. HENRY EDGER, of Modern Times, Long Island, is the chief exponent in this country. The Positivist school of philosophy forbids the reception of any scientific or theological theory without proof, and the religion of humanity inculcates love to man, and a devotion to means of enhancing his material and spiritual welfare. This it considers a paramount duty to simply believing theological doctrines, and resting contented with faith as a means of insuring happiness. Dr. SCOTT attacked these ideas as having a tendency to destroy the religious sentiment of society, and cast men loose without a rudder or compass. Vice and crime he thought would become rampant under such a condition of things, and men would be under no restraint.

Sermon on Protestantism by Rev. Mr. Stuart.

Rev. Mr. STUART preached last evening at the Episcopal Free Church, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, on the subject of Protestantism, from the text, Acts, xxvii., 14: "They look toward Rome." He said that the Church was more in danger from innovations than anything else at present. The early Christian Church at Rome was corrupted by the gradual introduction of ceremonies, and the same might be the case in the present century. There is a tendency among some to consider the Church as the supreme authority, and to accept of forms as the evidence of religious devotion. At the conclusion of his sermon Mr. STUART exhorted his hearers to live true and humble lives, cling to the Bible as their guide, and put their trust in none but the Saviour of mankind.

Young People's Prayer Meeting of the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church.

The seventh anniversary of the Young People's Prayer Meeting of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church took place in the lecture-room of the church yesterday evening. The services were presided over by Mr. G. S. GARDINER, a very old member of that congregation, assisted by the former pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, and the present, Rev. WM. AIKMAN. They were unusually interesting. The attendance was very large, upward of 400 persons being present. Mr. MORSE, the Sunday School Superintendent, read the annual report, which gave the history of this prayer meeting from its earliest organization to the present day. It stated that seven years ago the first meeting was held in the house of an old colored woman called Aunt NANCY, in Vandam-street, at which but eight persons were present, among whom were Messrs. PATTON and YERBANCKS, the latter Secretary of the Astor Fire Insurance Company. It was afterward associated with this Church for the especial benefit of the youthful members of its congregation. Judging from the large attendance of the young people at this anniversary the undertaking must have been eminently successful. Many gentlemen, former members of this church, now residing in cities and towns far removed from New-York, traveled hither to be present at this meeting. Addresses were made and then Rev. Mr. WILSON pronounced the benediction.

Services of the Praying Band at the Duane M. E. Church.

The announcement that the Praying Band would be present and conduct the exercises at the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church last evening called forth a large and appreciative audience at that well-known place of worship. The members of the band, as is customary on these occasions, were seated around the altar. Their earnest and venerable countenances were calculated to make a deep impression on the hearts of the worldly-minded. The services of the evening were opened by singing the 300th hymn,

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow,
The Gospel sound proclaim."

after which Pastor MCLANE made an appeal to the throne of Grace. Frequent sounds and exclamations of approval showed that the sentiments of the petitioner found an echo in the hearts of his hearers.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the hymn which commences

"Jesus, my all, to Heaven is gone,
He whom I fix my hopes upon."

was raised by the united voices of the congregation. Pastor MCLANE then made a few remarks requesting the liberal contributions of all present to increase the fund for the relief of worn-out ministers, their widows and children, after which the baskets were handed around, nearly all contributing something for this praiseworthy object. Brother HAMILTON then addressed the assembly, advocating with great earnestness the cause of prayer as a means of improving the soul. He said that faith and earnestness in prayer would always save the soul. He related an instance: A young man of fine education and ability had never prayed; he knew nothing of that means of obtaining forgiveness until a good brother called upon him and prayed with him. He was saved. Singing, addresses and prayers followed. The pastor then exhorted sinners to come forward to the altar and repent of their shortcomings. His exhortation was responded to by several. An earnest season of prayer was engaged in, after which the Doxology was sung and the congregation separated. During the morning and afternoon services several were converted. Among the prominent members of the Praying Band were Samuel Halstead, leader, D. W. Price, G. J. Hamilton, Stephen Merritt, James Bartow, J. L. Dodge, W. J. Lyons, Wm. Foster and others.

Newsboys' Sunday Meeting.

We live in a City of churches and charities, and are characterized as a Christian and charitable people. And while some manifest a spirit of selfishness and indifference to the condition of their neighbors, it is refreshing to see others emulating Him whose life was one continued act of self-sacrificing benevolence. A number of gentlemen, occupying the very highest social positions in our City, have shown the deepest interest in the condition of those boys who follow the various occupations of the street. Last night a large number of these boys, and others met in the Mercer-street Church, No. 327 Rivington-street, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. KNOWLES, of Albany, Mayor SCHUYLER and Messrs. BACHELOR and ALLEN, of this City. A large number of visitors were present, and altogether the meeting was the largest and most interesting that has been held at the institution.

Howard Mission.

Yesterday Mr. W. H. SUTTON, of Jersey City, who was recently elected Superintendent of the Howard Mission, in place of Mr. VAN METER, resigned, assumed charge of the institution. At the afternoon session of the Sabbath School a very large audience was present, and the exercises were exceedingly interesting. The Superintendent illustrated the lesson of the day upon the black-board in a manner that charmed the children and pleased everybody. Mr. SUTTON is a thorough Sunday School teacher, and gives promise of an able administration of the affairs of the Mission.

Resignation of Dr. Osgood.

At the morning service of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah yesterday, a letter was read to the congregation from Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, tendering his resignation as their pastor. He announced that his proposed retirement from the Church was owing to his ill health and the necessity for his enjoying a rest from too arduous and responsible ministerial duties. He expressed the wish that his social relations with his congregation would continue to remain agreeable and harmonious. Dr. OSGOOD has been connected with the Church of the Messiah for a number of years, and his Sabbath sermons have always attracted attention by their eloquent delivery, as well as the excellent matter which they contained. His resignation will be acted upon by the deacons of the Church at their next meeting.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Prospects of the Opening of the Hudson to Albany—Lines of Traffic.

The opening of the Hudson River for travel to Albany, promises to be a little later this year than usual. Last year the first boat through to Albany made her trip on the 22d of March, but the opinion by most of the river Captains is that it will not be practicable to reach the State capital by water this year till the commencement of April. There are now about eighty miles of the river open, that is, as far as Hyde Park, which is a little above Poughkeepsie. Throughout the remaining seventy miles, the ice is very hard and compact, and traffic is carried on without stoppage between the two banks on sleighs and other vehicles.

On the day line of boats to Albany, travel will not commence until the 1st of May. The two vessels that have hitherto performed the trips, the *Daniel Drew* and the *Chauncey Vibbard*, will be again in requisition, with the *Mary Powell* in reserve. All the vessels have been repaired and refitted in a sumptuous manner, and offer elegant accommodations for Summer travel.

On the People's Line, the *Dean Richmond*, the *Drew* and the *St. John* will run as usual. They are all night boats, and are very splendidly fitted. Fifty more state-rooms have been placed in each boat so that the accommodations are now complete and spacious. Five years ago one of the boats of this line, the *Hendrick Hudson*, reached Albany at a very early day in the season, March 16, and the *St. John* was in the day following, being St. Patrick's Day. And about eleven years ago the first boat of this line went through on Feb. 25; but a cold snap succeeded, and the vessel was subsequently frozen in at Albany for a fortnight. This year it is not expected that any of the boats will be able to make a through trip during the present month. The slight fall of rain and cloudy atmosphere at the latter part of last week gave some hope that the ice might break up; but another cold snap came on since, and the opening of navigation is again delayed.

The New-York and Troy line have two boats—the *Connecticut* and the *Vanderbilt*. This is also a night line, and takes freight as well as passengers. New boilers have been placed in both vessels, and they have been handsomely decorated and repainted. About $80,000 have been spent on the *Vanderbilt* alone. Each boat will accommodate about one thousand persons.

The owners of the freight boats are not more sanguine of pushing up to Albany this month than those of the passenger lines. The *John Taylor*, of the Express Propeller Line, has been the first and the last boat to make the trip during the past three years. It is said that this boat will not stop for less than six inches of ice; but the ice within fifty miles of Albany is now from twelve to twenty inches thick.

The boats of MILLER & HASBROUCK's line went as far as Poughkeepsie week before last. Their tow-boats are launched engaged in drawing the coal-boats that come through the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and as the water was let into the canal last Thursday, this trade will speedily be resumed. Several boats which were frozen into the canal during the Winter have come through to tidewater. About 2,000 boats come through this canal during the season, bringing over 400,000 tons of coal, besides other freight.

Labor Movements.

A very large assemblage of journeymen shop tailors met yesterday afternoon at the Germania Rooms in the Bowery, to take measures for procuring an advance of wages, and for banding the entire craft into unions. The shop tailors of this City and vicinity number nearly ten thousand, in addition to the numerous women engaged upon clothing. Competition is great among them, and the consequence is that a journeyman cannot earn more than $8 to $9 a week by ten hours daily work. To improve his wages he generally labors sixteen hours, and is assisted by his wife, and if possible by his children, who are thus often prevented from attending school. The new union unites all shop tailors in New-York and environs, which comprise, conjointly, about 3,500 members. It was proposed to seek an improvement of from thirty to fifty per cent upon the piece prices now paid, and to perfect an organization for energetically canvassing among tailors and inducing all those to join unions who had not done so.

Mr. JACOB MORSTADT was Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. EDWARD STEHR Secretary. The speakers were Messrs. FLANIGAN, BRANDT, SCHAFFER and RALFE, who enlarged upon the tyranny of capital, the meagre wages paid, and the necessity of seeking a remedy. It was announced that Messrs. CARHART, WHITFORD & Co. were the only employers that had thus far submitted to the scale, and that only in a partial degree. They had consented to it as regarded their indoor employes, but continued to pay their outdoor journeymen as before.

The appeal of the Typographical Union to the Common Council, in regard to withdrawing the City printing from WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, who would not pay the scale demanded, has had the desired effect. That firm have agreed to meet a Committee of the Union to-day, and it is hoped that their adherence to the scale will be the precursor of a similar action on the part of the seven employing houses still refusing to do so.

Fatal Result of an Accident.

It will be remembered that on the 13th inst. the TIMES reported the case of AUGUST MAAS, a German who had been run over by a train of the Hudson River Railroad at Mount Saint Vincent Station, and removed in a terribly mangled condition to Mount Sinai Hospital in West Twenty-eighth-street. The injured man was found to have both legs so badly crushed that amputation was necessary, and the skull was also fractured. Surgeon TELLER did all that was possible for his patient, but did not from the first have any hope of his recovery and is only surprised that MAAS should have survived until Saturday evening, when he died. It appears from the statements made by the brakeman of the train, that on the day of the accident MAAS was walking on the track, and when he saw the train approaching, attempted to jump from the track, but was not quick enough to prevent the cow-catcher from striking him and throwing him under the engine. The train was instantly stopped and the injured man was picked up and brought into the City and placed in the hospital, where, as stated, he died on Saturday. The deceased was 52 years of age, and had only been four months in this country. He was a carpenter by occupation, and formerly boarded in Twelfth-street, between Avenues A and B, and so far as is known had no relatives here. Yesterday Coroner FLYNN was notified, but in consequence of the absence of material witnesses the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

About 5 o'clock Saturday evening WILLIAM MCCANN, a longshoreman, 60 years of age, accidentally fell overboard from Pier No. 19 into the East River. He was promptly rescued, and was taken to his home, No. 289 Front-street, and restoratives applied, but died the same evening from the nervous shock. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week, gives the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.047 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M., March 16, 30.348 inches; minimum at 7 A. M., March 20, 29.500 inches; range, .848 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 32.6°; maximum at 2 P. M., March 14, 48°; minimum at 5 A. M., March 16, 19°; range, 29°. March 14, commenced snowing at 3 A. M., stopped at 9:45 A. M., amount of water, .02 inches; March 15, commenced raining at 4:15 A. M., turned to snow at 6:30 A. M., stopped at 2 P. M., amount of water, .18 inches; March 19, commenced snowing at 7 P. M., turned to rain at midnight, stopped at 8 A. M., amount of water, .20 inches; total of water for week, .48 inches.

Saturday last WM. F. HORSMAN, intending to take the California steamer, had his trunk placed on the dock at the foot of Canal-street. During his temporary absence a man appeared and, claiming the trunk, took it away. The trunk was subsequently found in the possession of WILLIAM WOOLF, a laborer, who was arrested, and upon being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, was committed to answer a charge of grand larceny.

JULIA ANN RILEY, 28 years of age, residing at No. 26 Laurens-street, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She succeeded in making a frightful gash in her throat, but her condition being immediately discovered, and surgical aid being promptly extended, death did not instantly ensue, and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital with a possibility that her life might be saved. No reason for the act has been assigned.

THOMAS ROONEY, of No. 52 Mulberry-street, last evening brutally assaulted his wife ROSANNA, beating and kicking her until he had inflicted most serious wounds, and only ceased his murderous treatment when the sixth Precinct Police, who had been attracted by the cries of the wife. He was locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house, and his victim was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition.

MARIA HINES, No. 336 Water-street, 26 years of age, died suddenly last evening from the effects of intemperance. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day.

Yesterday morning the clothes of Mrs. ROBINSON took fire from the grate at her residence, No. 512 West Eleventh-street, and she was very seriously burned.

THOMAS FARMER was yesterday arrested on a bench warrant, and committed by Justice DOWLING to answer an indictment for grand larceny which had been found against him by the Grand Jury.

The grand ball of the Old Guard—veteran members of the Light Guard and City Guard—will take place at the Academy of Music on the 6th of April next. It will be one of the finest entertainments of the season.

ELLEN MORIARTY, aged 15, was terribly burned Thursday morning, her clothing taking fire from the stove while she was sweeping at her residence, No. 81 Roosevelt-street. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died on Saturday. Coroner KEENAN gave a permit for the removal of the body to the residence, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Mrs. ANN EDGE, No. 435 West Seventeenth-street, died suddenly yesterday from rheumatism. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and an inquest will be held.

Mrs. DEGNAU, No. 324 East Thirteenth-street, having died suddenly, Coroner ROLLINS was yesterday notified to hold an inquest.

Mr. ROBERT WATERS, of the Hoboken Academy, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, by invitation, before the New-York Caledonian Club, at their rooms, No. 118 Sullivan-street. The title of Mr. WATERS's discourse is, "What I Saw in France and Germany."

The body of a female infant was found last evening in the water-closet in the yard of No. 742 Eighth-avenue. It was removed to the Forty-seventh-street Station-house, and Coroner SCHIRMER notified to hold an inquest.

A NOVEL VERDICT.—A case was tried in the County Court of Loudoun, on Wednesday last, which involved the character of a bull. It was charged that the bull had gored and killed a valuable horse. After hearing the testimony the jury retired, and after a few moments' consultation, returned and rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find a verdict in favor of the bull, and believe him to be a highly respectable animal." The bull was acquitted and the plaintiff lost his case.—*Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 83¾. Stocks open quiet at 24½ for Erie, and 97 for Illinois.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24½; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 20—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 20.

COTTON—The market opened dull for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 20—Eveninh.

Petroleum, 54f. 50c. ₱ f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, March 20—Eeening.

The Bourse is easier; Rentes closed at 70f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, March 21—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 87¾@87¾.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 21.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending March 20: SUGAR—All qualities slightly advanced; holders demand a further advance; Nos. 10 to 12 firmer, at 8¾@9¼ reals ₱ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 buoyant, at 10@11¼ reals; Molasses sugar firmer at 6¼@7⅝ reals; Muscavadoes—Fair to good refining, advancing; sales at 8¼@8¾ reals. MOLASSES buoyant; Clayed stock scarce; Muscovado or Common, 6¼@7¼ reals ₱ kog. LARD declining; 1st tierces, 20c. in 25-lb. tins, 22c.; SUGGAR declining; higher grades declined most; sales at $9 50@$11 25. BUTTER quiet at 36c. ₱ lb. BACON firm at 21c. ₱ lb. HONEY buoyant; stock scarce; sales at 4¼ reals ₱ gallon. WAX steady. PETROLEUM firm and in good demand; in bbls., 4¼@5 reals ₱ gallon; in tins, 5½@6 reals ₱ gallon. POTATOES active at $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl. HAMS in demand at 21c. ₱ lb. for Common Salted; 24c. ₱ lb. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER dull; White pine $18 ₱ 1,000 feet. COOPERAGE dull. FREIGHTS firmer; Sugar, ₱ box, to Northern and Southern ports, $1.75@$2; ₱ hhd., $3@$3 75; Molasses, ₱ hhd., $4@$5; per ton, to Falmouth and orders, 42s. 6d.@45s. EXCHANGE—On London, 10@11 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, gold, par@1 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, par@1 ₱ cent. premium; in currency, short sight, 25 ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 20.

COTTON unchanged. CLOVERSEED in good demand at $9 87½@$10. FLOUR more active; sales, 1,500 bbls.; Superfine at $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25, the latter for choice; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7@$9 25 for Common to Good. WHEAT firmer, and better demand for Prime; Inferior neglected; sales 6,000 bushels; Red at $1 60@$1 65; Tennessee Amber, $1 70@$1 75; Choice Michigan do., $1 70@$1 80. RYE quiet; Western, $1 55. CORN steady; sales 5,000 bushels; Yellow, 88c.@90c.; Mixed Western at 87c.@88c. OATS in good demand; sales 5,000 bushels; Western at 73c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 66c.@68c. BARLEY—Sales 7,000 bushels, on secret terms; held at $2 10@$2 20. PETROLEUM, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY nominal at 93c.@96c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 20.

EXCHANGE on New-York in fair demand at 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 50@$6 10; WHEAT No. 1 quoted at $1 12@$1 14; No. 2 at $1 09@$1 03¼. CORN dull at 52c.@53c. for new; no grade given. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE steady and quiet; No., at $1 18@$1 18¾. BARLEY dull at $1 75 for No. 2. WHISKY nominally 88c.@89c. MESS PORK nominal at $31 50. LARD active at 18¾. Sweet-pickled HAMS at $18 50. LIVE HOGS active and steady at $6@$6 25 for commons and $10@$10 50 for choice. CATTLE Supply light and prices unchanged. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 20.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4@$4 75; Spring Extra, $5@$5 15; Spring Double Extra and Fall do., $6 50. WHEAT dull at $1 40@$1 45 for Good to Prime Fall; $1 70@$1 80 for Choice; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; No. 1 at $1 22@$1 23. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY and RYE unchanged. WHISKY firm at 90c. MESS PORK dull at $32 25@$32 50. BULK MEATS nominal and nothing doing. BACON heavy; Shoulders 13¾c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Sweet-cured Hams, 18c.@19c. LARD quiet at 18c.@18¼c. for tierce, 20c. for Keg. BEEF CATTLE steady; Fair to Choice, $4 50@$7 ₱ cwt., gross. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 20.

FLOUR in limited local demand and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2 Red, $1 35; No. 1 at $1 45. CORN dull; Ear, 65c. RYE dull and lower; No. 1, sales at $1 43. OATS dull and nominal at 65c. BARLEY dull at $1 95@2 05 for State Spring. COTTON dull; Middlings, 27c. TOBACCO steady and in fair demand. WHISKY dull; held at 90c., and offered 91c. MESS PORK dull and heavy at $32, but no buyers. BULK MEATS dull and nominal at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 14½c. @14¾c. for Sides. BACON dull and nominal at 14c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. for Clear Sides. Sweet-cured HAMS in moderate demand at 18¾c.@19¼c. LARD dull and no demand; held at 19c. GOLD, 130¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 20.

COTTON in fair demand; advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; Middling, 27¼c.@28c.; sales, 3,400 bales; receipts, 1,042 bales; exports, 4,916 bales. Gold, 131. Sterling EXCHANGE, $1 42¼; Commercial Exchange, 140¾@141¼; New-York Sight Drafts, ½c. premium. FLOUR declined; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 31¼; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. OATS easier at 70c.@71c. BRAN firm at $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $27. Mess PORK, $33 50. BACON retailing at 14¾